The Leading Motor House of Asia:
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HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 144 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 18 1914 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in .....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 days.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ..... 20 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

of Sailing.	Steamers.	To s.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
26th June	China ..	8000	Maloja ..	12500
2?th ,,	*Arabia ..	8000	....	..
4th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ..	10500
11th ,,	China ..	8000	....	..
18th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
25th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	..
1st Aug.	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
8th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
15th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
22nd ,,	India ..	8000	....	..
29th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt ..	8000
5th Sept.	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
12th ,,	China ..	8000	Malwa ..	11000
19th ,,	Himalaya ..	7000	....	..
26th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
3rd Oct.	Persia ..	8000	....	..
10th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
17th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
31st ,,	Marmora ..	10500	....	..
7th Nov.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia ..	10500
14th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
21st ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
28th ,,	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
5th Dec.	China ..	8000	Medina ..	12500
12th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
26th ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	11400	....	..

*This vessel will call at Brindisi

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
27th Febry.	Marmora ..	10500	....	..
6th March	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..
13th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia ..	10500
20th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	....	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
1st ,,	China* ..	8000	....	..
3rd April	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
10th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
17th ,,	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Molgolia ..	10000
28th ,,	India* ..	8000	....	..
1st May	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
8th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
5th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..

Intermediate vessels conveying Passengers in one class only at Second Saloon Mail steamer fares.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA. JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	18th June	20th June
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	23rd ,,	4th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori	6126	28th ,,	10th ,,
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	5143	12th July	24th ,,
Kirin Maru	M. Nakamura	3808	26th ,,	7th Aug.
Penang Maru	S. Murasumi	4965	9th Aug.	21st ,,

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors,

GAZDAR & Co.

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES,

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Benares *	A&C	6084	..	23rd June.
City of Manchester	A&C	5557	..	3rd July.
City of Colombo†	B....	5087	..	11th July.
City of Paris	A&C	9239	..	18th July.
City of Marseilles*	A&C	8809	..	25th July.
City of Glasgow ..	A&C	6529	..	6th Aug.
City of Poona	A&C	7474	..	13th Aug.
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	..	1st Sept.
City of Sparta	A&C	5415	27th Aug.	....

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.
† "B" class carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess.

OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Marseilles or Naples about.	Due Bombay about.
City of Poona*	7474	2nd July	10th July	26th July.
City of Lahore *†	6875	15th July	23rd July	8th Aug.
City of Sparta	5415	24th July	..	16th Aug.
City ofCalcutta*	7486	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	24th Aug.
City of Nagpur*	7500	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	6th. Sept.
City of Marseilles†	5557	22nd Aug.	..	15th Sept.
City of Glasgow *	8800	10th Sept	20th. Sept.	11th. Oct..
City of Paris †	6529	28th. Sept.	6th. Oct.	21st. Oct
City of Poona *	9231	10th. Oct.	16th. Oct.	31st. Oct
City of Lahore *	7474	22nd Oct.	30th. Oct.	14th. Nov.
Trafford Hall* ¶	6875	28th. Oct.	5th. Nov.	20th. Nov.
City of Nagpur*	6820	7th. Nov.	15th. Nov	1st. Dec.
City of Manchester ..	7500	25th. Nov.	3rd Dec.	18th. Dec.
	5551	5th. Dec.	..	20th. Dec.

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles, ‡Calling Karachi direct.
¶ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

FARES.	1st. class Singles.	1st. class Return.	2ndclass Singles.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles.....	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	633	1,091	489	809
Liverpool.....	605	957	462	764
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.....	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particualrs apply to:—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
891 Agents.

INSURANCE.

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Insurance Agent.

"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY
Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time Routes.
DWARKA 1695. Fri. 19th June *6 a.m. Direct
DUMRA, 1695, Thur. 25th June 9 a.m., Direct
*or later arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "DUMRA" 1695 tons, on Thursday, the 25th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BANKURA," 3,159 tons, on Thursday, the 18th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about,
†JELUNGA	5206	Thursday 25th June.
*PUNDUA	3305	,, 9th July
†PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 23rd July
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 6th Aug.

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

19th June, 1914.

F. CORNAGLIA,

LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83—85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona.

TELEGRAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 400,000
Reserve Fund	£ 30,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh, Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
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J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer,	Tonnage,	Captain.	Leave Bombay
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	24th. June 1914
Circassia	6722	C. S. Osborne R. N R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 12 4
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th.Aug 1914
Mesalia	6091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd. Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S.Osborne R.N R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gilbraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	907
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years. Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Services.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

THE

KEYSTONE ELGIN

AMERICAN WRIST STRAP WATCH

(As sold under our name and guarantee)

IS	AND
WELL	HAS A
JEWELLED	DOUBLE
IN	ROLLER
FIFTEEN	SAFETY
HOLES	ACTION.

THE MOST PERFECT WRIST WATCH EXTANT.

Nickel Rs. 40. Silver Rs. 47/8. Rolled Gold Rs. 60.

Less 10 % for Cash or V. P. P.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

Watchmakers & Jewellers

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed	Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up	Rs. 11,24,978
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes)	10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwali, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lylpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS ived for 12 months and shorter perio of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

I. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,,	18,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York. (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tokyo
Los Angeles		Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot unertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE:—Just Re-opened after May Vacation. Enrolment daily. 80, Esplanade Road. 2920

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED—Three or four first-class Polo ponies, up to weight, reasonable prices.

POLO SECRETARY,
2040 Guides, Mardan.

WANTED TO BUY or get on lease for a Cotton Press Factory land admeasuring about ten thousand sq. yards, near the Dock either at Mazagon or Wari Bunder. Apply to Messrs. HAJEEBHOY LALLJEE & Co., Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 2891

WANTED, for the Public Works Department of a Native State, a well qualified and experienced EUROPEAN ENGINEER. Salary Rs. 700 with free house and 100 Motor allowance. Apply to Box No. 661, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2898

WANTED for the Municipal Board Girls' Schools, Amritsar, LADY SUPERINTENDENT. None but duly qualified Europeans, who should also be well versed in a vernacular, Urdu or Punjabi, need apply.

Salary Rs. 200—20—300. Apply to SECRETARY, Municipal Committee, Amritsar. 2043

WANTED by the 1st August, 1914, for the Dredger "MANAR" at Tuticorin, 235 tons, 700 I. H. P., a duly qualified ENGINEER and DREDGING MASTER with 1st grade certificate. One with previous dredging experience preferred. Pay Rs. 425 per mensem, inclusive terms. For further particulars apply to THE PRESIDENCY PORT OFFICER, Madras. 2041

FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON.—WANTED immediately for the Walter Zenana Hospital, Udaipur, Rajputana, a fully qualified, experienced FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON on Rs. 60 per mensem, with free quarters. Must have experience in giving chloroform. Hindu preferred.

Apply with copies of testimonials to THE RFSIDENCY SURGEON, Mewar, Udaipur, Rajputana. 2044

WANTED immediately the services of a BANDMASTER and BANDSMEN for H. H. Maharaja Jam Saheb's band. The applicants should send in their applications with testimonials stating the pay they would accept if selected. Only those having practical experience need apply direct to the U/S.

CHHELSHANKER J. DAVE.
Commandant,
Nawanagar State Infantry.
Infantry Lines, Jamnagar, 9th June, 1914. 2122

WANTED a Christian, Jew, Parsi or Mahomedan candidate for a permanent appointment, pay Rs. 25 a month, as CLERK in the Office of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Poona. The candidate should have passed one of the following examinations:—The School Final Examination, the European High School Examination, the full Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce, the Cambridge Senior Local Examination.

J. H. Horton, M.B., Major, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgn.-Genl. with the Govt. of Bombay. 2042

WANTED a competent Fitter and Latherman, with experience in armature winding and a good knowledge of electrical work for the Power Houses at Pusa, (Bihar), on Rs. 75-5-100 per month, with free quarters. Preference will be given to one who has, as an additional qualification, held charge of an electrical power station.

The selected candidate will be on probation for one year.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, should reach the undersigned not later than the 30th June, 1914.

WYNNE SAYER,
Assistant to the Agri. Adviser to the Government of India.
Pusa P. O. (Bihar),
Dated 9th June, 1914. 2054

WANTED.

WANTED for High School qualified LADY TEACHERS for lower classes also CLERK. Apply to Box No. 668 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2912

EUROPEAN—Qualified Civil Engineer desires partnership in an Architect's Engineer's or Contractor's business. Indians not objected to. Apply to Box No. 676, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2945

WANTED a smart reliable man as ABDAR in 13th Lancers Mess. Apply to MESS PRESIDENT, 13th Lancers Risalpur, N. W. F. P. Good pay will be given to a capable man. 2045

WANTED PERSONS to apply for FREE Particulars on American Plans. A Golden Opportunity of acquiring wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7, Bhavnagar. 398

WATERPROOFS. In this department as in all other we aim at giving the very best quality obtainable at a moderate price. Inspection invited. ASQUITH & LORD, LTD, Opposite Clock Tower. 2820b.

WANTED.—A FINANCIER or PARTNER wwith a Capiptal of Rs. 15,000 willing to invest same in Mining and Engineering firm. Good profits. Parsees preferred. No Brokers need apply. Apply to Box No. 674, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2938

A YOUNG energetic Hindoo gentleman with good Business experience wants to JOIN in PARTNERSHIP with a capital of about 10,000 Rupees in any flourishing and going concern. Apply to Box No. 677, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2949.

WANTED a Demonstrator in Biology, to commence work on July 20th. Must be specially strong either in Botany or in Zoology. Salary Rs. 150 p. m., with Provident Fund benefits.—Apply before June 30th, with copies of testimonials, to—

PRINCIPAL,
2041 Canning College, Lucknow.

WANTED for the Rajkumar College, Raipur, C. P., from July 15th, 1914, a qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON.

Pay Rs. 50—5—60 per month, with benefit of Provident Fund and free quarters.

Applicants should apply with copies of testimonials to THE CIVIL SURGEON, Raipur. 2046

WANTED, for the Municipal Board Girls' Schools, Amritsar, LADY SUPERINTENDENT. None but duly qualified Europeans, who should also be well versed in a Vernacular, Urdu or Punjabi, need apply.

Salary Rs. 200—20—300. Apply to SECRETARY, Municipal Committee, Amritsar. 2047

WANTED—Three Christian Teachers to begin work July 9th 1914. Graded scale of pay, together with Provident Fund, to *bona fide* teachers. 1 B. Sc. and 2 B. As. Starting pay Rs. 80. Annual increments of Rs 6 up to Rs. 150.—Apply with copies of testimonials and course of study pursued to THE MANAGER, The American Presbyterian Mission High School, Mainpuri, U. P. 2042

WANTED Two qualified SANITARY INSPECTORS for the Sukkur Municipality for 12 months salary Rs. 80 plus 20 conveyance allowance, and Rs. 50 plus 5 cycle allowance. Only those who have passed the Sanitary Institute course at Bombay should apply to the undersigned upto 30th June 1914.

MULCHAND PESUMAL,
Chairman Managing Committee,
Sukkur Municipality.
Sukkur 5th June, 1914. 2880

A qualified Medical Officer is required for the M. A. O. College, Aligarh hospital. Salary Rs. 200 p.m., probation one year. Gradual promotion up to Rs. 300 p. m. Applicants should bo either L. M S. of one of the recognized Medical Colleges in India, of proved merit and ability or retired Assistant Surgeons of experience. Applications, with testimonials and particulars of age and previous service, should be sent to the HONORARY SECRETARY, M. A. O. College, Aligarh, up to 15th July 1914. 2043

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—MACKINNON'S ESTATES Mussoorie, owing to death of Partner.

These comprise all properties belonging to the Firm of Mackinnon and Co., Brewers, Mussoorie, namely:—

The Old Brewery, Mussoorie, a going concern.

"The Park."—Forest lands over 2,000 acres. Several large houses (fitted with Electric Light and Water installation).

An unlimited number of fine building sites situated amid picturesque surroundings.

A cart road leads to the Brewery and "Lynndale" from the foot of the hills—10 miles of which being the private property of the Firm.

"Lynndale," one of the estates, is admirably suited for a Circuit House.

A Grand opportunity for capitalists.

The estates, houses, etc., can be sold separately, but preference would be given to any one wishing to negotiate for the purchase of the entire property.

Price Rupees 12,00,000 (twelve lakhs).

Offers consider.

For further particulars apply to V. A. MACKINNON, Esq., "The Old Brewery," Mussoorie, W. P. 2055

TO BE LET.

TO BE SOLD cheap, owner having bought motor, second hand English Brougham Apply to Box No. 678 "Bombay Chronicle." 2950

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET at 10 Victoria Road well ventilated spacious FLAT of 2 large rooms, one smaller one wide verandah etc., open to the west. Apply to Box No. 666 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2902

HORSE and MOTOR OWNERS.—Commodious Stabling accommodation available immediately near Messrs. GRAHAM & Co., Accommodation also for Motors, drivers and syces. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 528, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2120.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 12th June, 1914. 2905

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the BANK, will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo till WEDNESDAY, the 15th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay 11th June, 1914. 2903

NOTICE.

LOWER CIRCULAR ROAD CEMETERY, CALCUTTA.

THE Calcutta Christian Burial Board hereby notify, for general information, that they propose to utilise for fresh interments certain old graves in the above Cemetery which are supposed to have been used for interments between the years 1840 and 1881. These grave-spaces have no monuments or inscriptions on them, and there are no means of identifying them.

Persons having any claim on such grave-spaces in the above Cemetery are requested to communicate with the Undersigned at the address given below, WITHIN THREE MONTHS from date hereof, failing which the Board will consider themselves authorised to utilise them for fresh interments.

G. O'CONNELL,
Secretary,
Christian Burial Board.
Office of the Christian Burial Board
184, Lower Circular Road,
Calcutta, the 15th June, 1914. 2048

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that AMBALAL KISHORE PATEL JAVERI, has contracted for the absolute sale of his undermentioned property to our client. All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and also to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay, within 14 days from this date otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Fanaswady Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 500 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 275, New No. 1908, Old Survey No. 284, New Survey No. 389 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C. Nos. 4612 and 4613 (1), 4613 (2), 4613 (3), Street Nos. 53, 55 and 1, 1A, and 1B and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Luxmibai and one of Chimaji Makundji, on or towards the East and South by the property of Maya Rawask Dabin Koli and on or towards the West by the said Fanaswady Road.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1914.

ARDESHIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW & Co.,
295 Purchaser's Attorneys.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

Daily Express between Bombay, Agra Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar.

Down Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.	Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.		H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba) Arr:	8.30
21.25 Arr:	Agra (change at Bayana) Dep.	7.50
20.37 ,,	Mutira ,,	8.45
23.20 ,,	Delhi ,,	6. 0
5.48 ,,	Bhatinda ,,	23.48
7.18 ,,	Ferozepore Cantt: ,,	22.12
9.59 ,,	Lahore Cant: West ,,	20.22
11.17 ,,	Wazirabad ,,	17.50
13.30 ,,	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad) ,,	14.54
12.49 ,,	Jhelum ,,	16.13
15.50 ,,	Rawalpindi ,,	13.52
19.10 ,,	Nowshera ,,	9.47
20.13 ,,	Peshawar Cantt: ,,	8.46

Between Bombay, Meerut, Saharanpur, Ambala, Kalka, and Simla.

Down. Northern Express. * 1, 2, 3.	Stations.	Up. Northern Express. * 1, 2, 3.
H. M.		H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba) Arr:	8.30
23.50 ,,	Delhi ,,	4.35
1.22 Arr:	Meerut Cantt: Dep:	2.11
3.27 ,,	Saharanpur ,,	22. 5
7.26 ,,	Ambala Cantt, † ,,	21. 8
		Arr. 20.45
	Kalka † Dep.	19.30
		Arr. 18.40
	Simla Dep.	18.10

† Change at Kalka and Ambala for Bombay.
* A through carriage runs daily on the Up and Down Northern Express between Bombay and Ambala.
Note.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Steam's Headache Cure will put you right.

NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1914 of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on Saturday, the Fourth day of July, 1914, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 15th day of June, 1914.

FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY,
2940 Sheriff of Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, THURSDAY THE 18th JUNE, AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.)

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th day of June, 1914, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Esplanade Road, Fort, opposite the Rajabai Tower, by order of the concerned very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture (made to order from John Roberts' designs) comprising of mirror back sideboard, dining table, chairs, dinner waggons, meat safe, glass door cupboards, show cases, picture easels, marble top tables, teapoys, tiled teapoys, tapestry upholstered drawing room suites of sofas and chairs handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, screens, clothes baskets, double and single door almiras, cloth hanging presses, revolving book case easy chairs, hat stands, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, chest of drawers, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY, 23RD JUNE, AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.)

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR LOVERS OF ARTISTIC FURNITURE.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 20, Queen's Road, Marine Lines, next to the Officers' Mess, on the sea side very valuable and handsome (made to order) artistic teak and blackwood household furniture comprising of sliding, dining table, set of dining chairs, handsome mirror back sideboard, mirrored dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glassware, rich porcelainware, rich platedware, by Reed and Barton and Elkington, hanging and table lamps, wall clocks, rich engravings upholstered hall suite of sofas and chairs, handsome hall cabinets, corner cabinets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, large chiffoniers, new designed four-fold drawing room screen, revolving top office table, office chairs, glass door book cases, almost new fireproof Austrian safe on stand 40 by 26, Jost fan, large ice box with refrigerator, Remington typewriter, light house timepiece with thermometer and barometer under glass dome, sewing machine, new designed double bedstead, iron bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, clothes and hanging press es, lady's writing tables, palm stands, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, easels, chest of drawers, large hand organ, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, rich carpets, double cylinder 4-seated motor car in good order grey arab horse 14-3 going in harness and saddle, cooking utensils, valuable garden plants, etc., etc.

The property of Captain H. C. Hawtrey, R. E. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

N. B.—Motor car and horse will be put up for sale at 5-30 p.m.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT SHAIKH MEMON STREET, NEAR MULJEE JETHA MARKET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Surajmal & Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada and Hajiani Ashadbai widow of Haji Hassam Dada and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Sallebhai Moola Lookmanji Nomanbai Moola Lookmanji and Moola Lookmanj i Karimbhai and under and by virtue ofd the power of sale given under the Indenture of mortgage dated 24th day of September 1910, executed by the said Sallebhai Moola Lookmanji and others in favour of thesaid Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada and another Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of June 1914 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction in one lot the following landed properties on the premises.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & Co.—*Continued.*

Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage tenement, dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Shaikh Memon Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurements 274 6/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue undder old Nos. 130-174, New Nos. 1059 and A/1058, Old Survey Nos. 98 and 98, and New Survey Nos, 1/1591 and 2/1591 and assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 241, and Street Nos. 10-18 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of the mortgagors hereinafter secondly described on or towards the West by the property of the late Lakhmidas Khimji on or towards the North by the property of the said Lakhmidas Khimji partly by the property of Harichand Rupchand and partly by the property of Parmanandas Nathubhai and on or towards the South by a passage and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagors.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Shaikh Memon Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 82 4/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 174, New No. 1471, Old Survey No. 98, New Survey No. 4/1591 and assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 240 (2) and Street No. 6-8 and abounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Esmailaji Shatriwalla, on or towards the West by the property of the said mortgagors hereinbefore firstly described on or towards the North by the property of Parmanandas Nathubhai and on or towards the South by a passage and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Surajmal and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees, at their office No. 25, in Meadow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th June, 1914.

HARDINGE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

MAHAMMEDI MAHAL.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P. M., (S. T.), Messrs. HARDINGE & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at their rooms at Mahammadi Mahal, Dhobie Talao, a quantity of Furniture, Japanese Fancy Goods suitable for presentation, Ladies Hats, grey and coloured Piece Goods and other miscellaneous goods.

A lot of furniture such as:—Glass Door Show Cases, Writing Tables, Chairs, Teapoys, Easy Chairs, Corner Stands, Standard Telescopic Floor Lamps, Oil Painting Pictures in Frame; a lot of rich Perfumery, Toilet Soap, Powder, Shaving Sticks &c.; a large lot of remnants, such as: Cashmere, Flannel, Coating and Serges &c. suitable for suitings, Glassware and Crockery-ware, a lot of Amber Mouth Pieces and Plain Smoking Pipes, Ladies Hand Bags, a lot of Toys, a large lot of Japanese Tea and Coffee Sets, Flower Vases and Jars, Wall Plates and other Japanese Fancy Goods suitable for presentation; etc. etc.

By order of the concerned:—one case 47 Ladies Hats, very rich, will be sold singly.

The above is now on view.

HARDINGE & Co.,
Auctioneers & Commission Agents.
Bombay, 18th June, 1914.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort.

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd inst, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. auctioneers, will sell at their rooms No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, (opposite old Agra Bank lane and next to Tarachand Parsram Jeweller) a quantity of grey, white and colqured piece goods and furniture:—

Such as, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, English office and rocking chairs, writing, dressing and washhand tables, glassdoor bookcases, cabinets, hatstands, almiras, show cases wall brackets, corner-cabinets, phonographs &c.

1 iron safe with stand.

Property of a European gentleman:—

1 piano (cottage) by Messrs. Soundy &c.

2 cushion low chairs.

1 pair corner cabinets.

AT 3 P. M.

Several Gent's bicycles by different makers.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th June, 1914.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND. Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,000.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AN IMPORTANT OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Landed Properties at Medows Street, Fort, and Cumballa Hill.

Under instructions from the mortgagees concerned and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on days and times undermentioned, the following landed properties on the premises:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

Lot No. 1.—Medows Street Property.

On TUESDAY, 23rd June, 1914, at 5 p.m., (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of land of Quit and Ground rent tenure with the messuage or tenement, standing thereon, situate at Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, fronting the said Meadow Street, on the east side thereof in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 57½ square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 4920. New Survey No. 2-9460, and assessed in the Books of the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1136. Street Nos. 70-72 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the property now or late of Goolbai, widow of Jehangir Edulji, on or towards the South by the property in charge of the Armenian Church, on or towards the East by the said Medow Street, and on or towards the West by the property now or late of Aga Zenal Abydin Shirazee.

Lot No. 2—Cumballa Hill Property.

On FRIDAY, the 26th June, 1914, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax-tenure with the bungalows, stables, outhouses, and other buildings created thereon and the gardens thereto belonging, situate at Cumballa Hill in the Sub-district of Bhuleshwar, without the Fort walls of Bombay, admeasuring 4,553 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay under Old Nos. 91 and 378. New Nos. 797 and 2256. Old Survey Nos. 70 A/70. New Survey No. 7136, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D. No. 3496, and Street Nos. 3-4, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Cumballa Road, on or towards the West by the property now or late of Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and another, on or towards the North by the property now or late of Haji Goolam Mahomed Azam, and on or towards the South by the property now or late of Nowroji Ardeshir Davar and which said premises are now and have for some time past been in the occupation of the mortgager or his under tenents.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned,

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL-OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 57 BALES OF NAGPORE COTTON SUPERFINE TO CHOICE (SLIGHTLY BURNT).

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros. and on account and risk of the concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at G. I. P. Railway's Goods Yard, at Colaba, the following:—

57 bales of Nagpore cotton superfine to choice of Messrs. Ralli Bros.' own ginning and pressing (slightly burnt).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO WINE MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE CONSUMERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 90 CASES COGNAC CHESTNUT, THREE STARS (BORDEAU), 20 YEARS' OLD BRANDY.

By order of the concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

90 cases Cognac Chestnut, Three Stars (Bordeau), 20 years' old Brandy.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and delivery taken on the next day.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th June, 1914.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 202 BALES NANDED AND KHANDESH COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 18th June, 1914, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Arthur Bunder, Colaba, near Fort Press, on account of the Insurance Office concerned, the following bales of cotton (belonging to Nandram Moolchand) and salved from the late fire of Pasta Gully, Colaba.

202 bales Nanded and Khandesh cotton damaged by fire and water.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 20th June, 1914, at 10 a.m. (S.T.), the materials for removal of the following building:—

Building Street Nos. 177-179, Case No. 209, Second Nowroje Hill Road.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th June, 1914.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

DON'T FAIL TO GO

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) AND SATURDAY AT 10 p.m.

TO Mr. EDWARD PLATT'S

COMPLIMENTARY PERFORMANCES.

A RARE MUSICAL TREAT

IN ADDITION TO THE FULL PROGRAMME

BARONESS de GRODECKA

HAS KINDLY CONSENTED TO CONTRIBUTE SELECTIONS FROM HER VOCAL AND TERPSICHOREAN REPERTOIRE

EXCELSIOR THEATRE. ALSO MISS VIOLETTE FRAMPTON MISS MOTE MR. LOUIS COWEN . JAMES McGRATH. EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

BOOK EARLY AT ROSE & Co. or SOUNDY & Co.

"SHE" IS Josephine Davis || 5 MERRY YOUNGSTERS 5

AT THE GAIETY THEATRE, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, JUNE 19th.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNET & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Arthur Bunder, near the Fort, Press, Colaba, on account of the concerned:—

About 1,000 Full pressed Bales of Digra, Nagpore Akola Kampthi and other Stapled Cotton slightly damaged by Fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On Saturday, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate the unclaimed articles such as one large valuable white diamond, gold and silver jewellery such as gold pendant, gold rings, gold buttons, hasli, silver bangles silver chains with buttons, silver rings, coins watches etc., one lot wearing apparels, embroidery cap, shawl, bicycle, brass and copper utensils, enamelled plates, a quantity of cotton, iron articles etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 very handsome bay stud bred gelding, got by an arab, very showey and fast, six years old about 14-2 a splendid saddle horse, and said to be fast in harness, parted with as the owner has no further use for him.

AUCTION SALE OF TABLE LAMPS, TIN BUTTONS, TIN RATTLES, TIN LAMPS MOTOR TYRES AND TUBES.

On Saturday the 30th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Numanbhoy Tyebally.

2220 No. 5/8—4 cases tin table lamps.
2452 No. 1/2—2 cases tin buttons.
2121 No. 4/6—3 cases tin rattles.
2495 No. 1/3,—3 cases tin lamps.
1971 No. 1—1 case buttons.

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BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 18th June, 1914.

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Gen. Manager . James McGrath

To-Night at 9-30 p. m.

"WHAT HAPPENED TO MARY?"

Complete in 12 parts.

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"A MESSAGE FROM MARS"

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Miss Mote is a Variety show in itself and changes her costume 20 times in 2 minutes.

A HIGH CLASS ATTRACTION

On Friday & Saturday June 19th & 20th,

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Mr. EDWARD PLATT

In addition to the full programme and a contingent of local Artistes.

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has kindly consented to contribute selections from her Vocal and Terpsichorean Repertoire.

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Rapid Action and Clean Sensationalism right through. A Gem of brilliant Photography.

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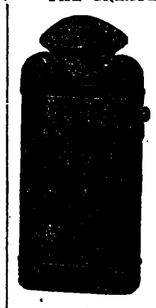
CONQUEST OF THE NIGHT.

THE GREATEST ENEMY OF MAN.



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give the brightest light exactly where needed at a negligible cost, and remain constant friends every where in house or out of it.

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WANTED AGENTS EVERY WHERE.

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MARSHALL'S BUILDING. BALLARD ROAD. BOMBAY.

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Defy Competition in Quality and Price.

Trial Solicited.

TYEBBHOY SHAIKH HOSSONALLY.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 17th June 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear in the extreme north-western districts and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the northern half of the division and lightly to moderately clouded in the southern half. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in excess except at Karachi; night temperature is in defect at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Central India West; Neemuch and Indore have had 0.15" each. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Neemuch but in defect in north Gujarat. Day temperature is in excess in north Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Khandwa records 0.62" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Khandwa and Raipur and normal or in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess; night temperature is also above normal at Amraoti and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been widespread; Bombay has had 0.87", Ratnagiri 0.77", Mormugao 1.53" and Karwar 0.59". Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0.10" of rain and Aurangabad 0.63". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula but has decreased in amount except at Bombay and Mormugao. Nearly general but light rain has fallen in Central India West, local rain in north Hyderabad and a few showers in the Bombay Deccan and the Central Provinces. Conditions are slightly unsettled off the west Kathiawar coast.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula, local rain in Gujarat and Kathiawar and some showers in Rajputana, the central parts of the country the Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY the 17th of June 1914.

STATION	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall Past 24 hour.	Rainfall Total 1st Dec. to date.	Variation 1st Jan. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	.. 05
Do. (16th)	87.0	79.8	60	..	..	—0.05
Jask	94.1	85.0	81	..	..	—0.15
Do. (16th)	93.6	84.0	86	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	—0.19
Do. (16th)	97.7	87.1	78	..	..	66
PUNJAB—						
Multan	113.5	90.4	44	..	0.00	—0.01
Rawalpind	115.9	76.0	30	..	0.00	—0.
Lahore	116.4	88.4	36	..	0.45	0.32
Hissar	115.8	93.3	34	..	0.08	50
Ambala	112.7	89.1	49	..	2.17	1.
Delhi	113.0	96.4	36	..	0.31	—0.76
UNITED PROVINCES—						42
Agra	113.7	87.5	64	..	2.33	1.
Mainpuri	113.3	88.8	57	..	0.98	0.
Jhansi	..	..	..	..	0.55	53
Cawnpore	112.0	89.9	52	..	0.33	—0.53
Allahabad	113.6	83.1	67	..	..	—0.
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobad	117.3	86.8	65	..	1.19	1
Karachi	92.0	83.5	78	..	0.00	—0 1
Ajmer	106.7	77.8	967	..	3.00	2 2
Jaipore	111.9	79.2	54	..	1.90	61
Kotah	100.6	79.4	63	0.04	1.75	1. 44
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						0.73
Bhuj	..	..	..	..	0.04	.. 0 68
Dwarka	91.4	82.7	83	0.01	0.33	—1.49
Veraval	85.4	80.8	80	0.01	2.63	1.42
Rajkot	98.6	78.4	75	..	0.80	—0.90
Bhavnagar Part	98.2	82.4	62	..	2.77	0.15
Surat	92.9	78.8	87	0.07	0.57	—1.77
Ahmedabad	102.6	82.5	66	..	1.46	1.07
Deesa	105.1	83.4	62	..	1.44	0.15
Neemuch	103.1	74.0	93	0.15	2.59	—0. 0
Indore	103.1	75.1	85	0.15	..	—0. 11
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	104.7	78.7	61	0.04	0.67	—1.
Saugor	104.4	75.0	69	..	1.00	—0.34
Hoshangabad	108.0	77.4	72	0.03	3.19	—1.79
Khandwa	105.4	75.0	91	0.62	1.57	—0.14
Akola	105.9	79.8	63	..	1.43	—0.00
Amraoti	105.8	80.6	67	..	2.59	—1.88
Nagpur	103.4	79.0	63	0.05	1.20	—1.83
Chanda	104.3	85.2	56	..	0.74	—2.42
Raipur	103.6	77.4	88	0.07	..	—2.11
KONKAN—						26
Bombay	85.1	79.4	87	0.87	3.09	—5.
Ratnagiri	85.0	75.1	86	0.77	13.56	—3.20
Mormugao	88.2	74.7	94	1.53	14.34	—3.93
Karwar	83.5	74.2	94	0.59	13.23	10.99
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						85
Malegaon	101.8	77.7	74	..	1.66	—1.
Ahmednagar	93.4	72.5	68	..	2.12	—1.23
Poona	86.6	72.3	77	..	3.76	1.33
Sholapur	93.3	72.2	66	..	1.98	—1.14
Bijapur	90.6	70.2	73	..	0.71	—2.18
Belgaum	79.6	66.2	85	0.10	0.62	—4.03
Aurangabad	96.3	73.7	58	0.63	3.51	0.03
Nizamabad (Indur).	101.0	78.8	56	..	1.22	—1.54
Hyderabad	93.2	74.4	80	..	1.56	—1.18
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						13
Mangalore	84.6	72.9	82	0.21	12.86	—10.
Calicut	86.5	76.7	86	0.44	12.75	—8.42
Cochin	88.5	75.8	79	0.22	11.03	—5.35
Colombo	87.4	77.5	81	0.04	5.97	0.83
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						23
Masulipatam	102.8	83.1	53	..	1.21	—1.
Nellary	94.0	77.8	64	..	0.40	—0.
Cuddapha	99.3	77.3	58	0.06	4.44	2.51
Madras	105.1	84.3	53	..	0.40	—0.92
Bangalore	88.6	65.5	77	..	1.05	—1.73
Coimbatore	93.8	72.5	63	..	0.39	—0.80
Trichinopoly	103.2	79.8	54	..	0.59	—0.11
Negapatam	100.3	78.5	68	..	0.54	—0.19
						2

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 17.

The Arabian Sea monsoon extended into the Central Provinces and Central India, but rainfall has not been heavy. There now has also been extension of moderately heavy rain into Bihar and East United Provinces, but the monsoon has not yet established there. Conditions are becoming unsettled in the Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Central India and the West Coast of the Peninsula; local in Burma, Bihar and East United Provinces; a few falls also occurred in the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad, Mysore, and the North Madras Coast.

The principal amounts are:—Myitkyina two inches; Dibrugarh and Sibsagar one; Tezpur one and a half; Gauhati and Silchar two; Dhubri and Shillong three; Cherrapunji fifteen; Calcutta, Saugor Island and Mymensingh two; Burdwan and Bogra three; Dinajpur six; Darjeeling one and a half; Balasore two; Cuttack and Sambalpur three; Patna and Gorakhpur one; Khandwa, Seoni and Aurangabad a half; Bombay three-quarters; Marmagoa one and a half; Gopalpur three-quarters.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in North-east India.

ALLAHABAD, June 17.

Heavy rain began falling here at about noon and still continues, lowering the temperature considerably after some days of intense heat.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour say, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 17th June was 29.861 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurjal or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 17th June.

Barometer corrected to 62 dez. Fahr ..	29.648 inches.
Temperature of Air	81.4 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.3 "
Dew Point	77.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.873 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	9.0
Maximum temperature of Air	85.1 "
Minimum do. do.	78.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW,
Movement of Wind do.	231
Fall of Rain	1.03 inches.
Total fall during month	3.00 inches.
Do. do. year	3. "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 17th June	"

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill	Day of Week	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	June	h m	ft.		June	h m	ft in
W	17	m 6 33	23 11		17	m 0 19	18 11
		6 0 a	24 11			0 9 a	21 3
TH	18	m 7 3	24 4		18	m 1 8	18
		6 51 a	24 9			1 19 a	21
F	19	m 8 48	25 0		19	m 1 52	18
		7 46 a	24 8			2 21 a	21
S	20	m 9 39	25 9		20	m 2 34	17
		8 44 a	24 9			3 17 a	21
S	21	m 10 23	26 7		21	m 3 15	17
		9 39 a	24 11			4 8 a	20 1
M	22	m 11 3	27 4		22	m 3 55	16
		10 26 a	25 2			4 55 a	20
TU	23	m 11 41	28 0		23	m 4 34	15 1
		11 9 a	25 6			5 39 a	20

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time. during the ensuing week:—

June 17 (Wednesday) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 17m
" 18 (Thursday) " 6h. 2m. " 7h. 18m
" 19 (Friday) " 6h. 2m. " 7h. 18m
" 20 (Saturday) " 6h. 2m. " 7h. 18m
" 21 (Sunday) " 6h. 2m. " 7h. 18m
" 22 (Monday) " 6h. 3m. " 7h. 19m
" 23 (Tuesday) " 6h. 3m. " 7h. 19m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon: June 23, 1914, 9h 3-2m. p.m.; First Quarter July 1, 1914 0, 54.5m. a.m Full Moon July 7, 1914, 7h. 29.8 p.m.; Last Quart July 15, 1h, 1-1m. p.m.;

ANGLO-RUSSIAN INTERESTS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

CONCILIATION AND EXPEDIENCY

At the annual meeting of the Central Asian Society on May 26, with Sir Francis Young husband in the chair Sir, Mortimer Durand, Sir Alfred Lyall's biographer, lectured on the work of that eminent Anglo-Indian in promoting an understanding with Russia in respect to Asian interests.

He showed that for something like 30 years Lyall worked against the currents of opinion, both officially as Foreign Secretary to the Government of India or Member of the Secretary of State's Council, and by many thoughtful articles in the reviews, for the principle of an understanding with Russia. His arguments certainly had a material share in bringing about the Afghan Boundary Commission of 1884-6 and the frontier agreement which, in his own words, "initiated a change in the character of the relations between England and Russia in Central Asia." He was throughout the most consistent advocate of an understanding, and his writings constituted the best exposition ever given of the political situation in Asia from this standpoint. Lyall regarded the 1907 Convention as a "significant intimation that, after long diplomatic fencing and military manœuvring on either side," the two Powers had made the discovery that "their true interests lie in a mutual understanding"; and in that fact he rejoiced.

Sir Mortimer went on to say that he greatly disliked our national tendency, both in domestic politics and international affairs, to impute bad faith. But without impugning in the slightest degree Russian good faith, he would point out that each party to an agreement was inclined at times to interpert his own rights under it more liberally than was altogether in accordance with the interests of the other. The critics of the Convention had little difficulty in showing that so far as the specific terms of agreement were concerned we seemed to have made a very bad bargain. In respect to Persia Lord Crewe, as the spokesman for the Government in the House of Lords, made him (Sir Mortimer) responsible for having recommended the arrangement to which the Government had arrived. He felt sure this was a wholly unintentional misrepresentation. In 1899 he drew a line right across Persia to show the point up to which our trade and influence were paramount and almost exclusive; and he made proposals for safeguarding and if possible improving our position all over Persia. The line included the important centres of Kermanshah, Homadan, Ispahan, and Yezd. Beyond it to the north Russian influence was strong and Russian trade was gaining ground, but our influence was still great and our trade by no means excluded. He found it difficult to believe that in the intervening period (during which occurred the Russo-Japanese War) Russia improved her position in the southern zone to such a degree as to justify the bargain struck with her in 1907. The Government drew the so-called "Durand line" to the south instead of to the north of the important centres he had named, thus surrendering the bastions which made the strength of the line. Not content with that, they made neutral territory of the bulk of the country to the south of the line, where British influence had for generations been paramount, and they restricted our sphere to the south-east corner of Persia. The arrangement was defended on strategical grounds; but certainly the sacrifice in other respects was great. The incident showed that the country would do well to watch the arrangements made on her behalf and to take care that with reference to railway lines and other matters of importance British interests were not sacrificed to the laudable desire of being conciliatory and generous in the interpretation of the Convention. It was still more imperative to bear in mind that we must rely for the safety of India upon nothing but our own military strength. No Convention with Russia or any other Power could relieve us of our obligation in this respect.

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 17th

S.S. Jelunga	Irwin	Rangoon June 7.
S.S. Binger	Reid	Rangoon June 5.
S.S. Chantala	Phillips	Antwerp etc.

DEPARTURES.

June 17th

S. S. Clan Maclean	Williamson	Tuticorin
S. S. Subadar	Crebin	Calcutta
S. S. Khosrou	Hannah	Jeddah
S. S. Kandelfels	Oltker	Hamburg & Breman via Karachi
S. S. Assaye	Coldwell	Shanghai via Colombo

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S.S. Jinsen Maru	Terada	Kobe etc.
S.S. Kasara	Culliver	Persian Gulf via Karachi.
S.S. Crostafels	Schneider	Hamburg & Bremen.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer	Alfeld	for	Jeddah
"	Jelunga	for	Durban

S. S. Chakrata:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chakrata arrived at Antwerp on the afternoon of the 15th instant.

S. S. Scindia:—The Anchor Line steamer Scindia left Liverpool for Bombay on the afternoon of the 16th instant.

S. S. Colombo Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Colombo Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 13th inst., and is due here on the morning of Thursday the 18th instant.

S. S. Indo Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Indo Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 15th and the steamer Annan Maru left Singapore for Moji on the 15th and the steamer Java Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 14th instant.

S. S. Jelunga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Jelunga 3,360 tons, Captain Irwin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she had left on June 7, with a general cargo.

S. S. Singu:—The steamer Singu, 1,912 tons Captain W. Reid, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, which port she had left on June 5, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S. S. Subadar:—The Asiatic Coy's steamer Subadar, 3,087 tons, Captain H. J. Crebbin, sailed yesterday for Calcutta etc., with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Khosreu:—The B. & P. N. Coy's steamer Khosreu, 2,422 tons, Captain J. Hannah, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kandelfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Kandelfels, 3,604 tons, Captain G. Oltker, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Assaye:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's steamer Assaye, 4,358 tons, Captain G. J. Coldwell, sailed yesterday for Shanghai via Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Jinsen Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Jansa Maru, 2,347 tons, Captain T. Terada, will sail to-day for Kobe, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kasara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain B. F. Culliver will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Crostafels:—The Hansa Line steamer Crostafels, 3,080 tons, T. Schneider, will sail to-day for Hamburg and Bremen, with a general cargo.

P. DOCK.

Wednesday, June 17th, 1914.

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
A	Kommodore	Muhlbaner	A. S. & Co
B	Visigoth	Rule	T. M. & Co
H	Dalhoku Maru	Tamar	H G. M. Alam & Co
K	Shirala	Morrison	M. M. & Co
N	Craignia	Edwards	W & A Z & Co
O	Eugine Grosos	Dwager	M. M. & Co
P	Neidenfels	Hocket	W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

1	Olympia	Henderson — W. & A. G. & Co
2	Bankura	Whytehead — M. M. & Co
4	Kasara	Gulliver — M. M. & Co
5	Sutherland	Longstaff — W. & A. G. &Co
6	Queen	Elizabeth — Munro
7	Crostafels	Schneider — W & A. G. & Co
8	Jinsen Maru	Terada — N. Y. K.
9	City of Manchester	Grey — K. N. & Co
10 & 11	Chinkoa	Summer — M. M. & Co
12 & 13	Toro	Montgomery — J. M. & Co
14	Dwarka	King — M. & Co
16	Lhasa	Manley — M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Chins	Watkins — P. & O. S. N. Co
3	Upada	Le Brocq — M. M. & Co
5	Iran	Peabody — K. N. & Co
8	Surdna	Bishop — M. M. & Co
10	Nanerio	McDougall — K. N. & Co
14	Sardar	Weeks — H. M. Socstri
15	Islami	Watson — T. M. & Co
16	Kowelt	Brewis — Arab Steamer.
17	Rahimani	Cusack — T. M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

2 Arabia — Palmer — P. & O. S. N. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Alfeld	Fisher	Arab Steamer
Almora	Rankined	W. & A. G. & Co
Bandra	Mands	M. M. & Co.
Clan Forbes	Paton	W. & A. Z. & Co
Crossby	Nuttal	T. M. & Co
Framington Court	Issacs	K. N. & Co
Hilos	Kurdsen	F. F. C. & Co
Ikonus	Carey	M. M. & Co
Inverness	Venus	A. Y. & C.
Jelunga	Irwin	M. M. & Co
Kola	King	M. M. & Co
Kirklee	Curle	W. & A G. Co
Lunduin	Lane	M. M. & Co
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay &Co
Palwan	Grant	Arab Steamer
Parnea	Piggott	M. M. & Co
Quilos	Foss	M. M. & Co
Quedu	Atton	M. M. & co
Radchantla	Kisbeth	W. & A. G. & Co
Singer	Reid	S. W. & Co
Sumatra	Potter	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Tsuyabi	Kase A. M.	Ewat & Co
Thosron	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Vosges	Cadion	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

June 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

OLYMPIA (s) 55 bales cotton waste, Solomon Bros.; 52 bales wool, H. K. M. Jaitha; 69 bales wool, G. Goolabchand; 26 bales wool. R. Peerchand; 10 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 191 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 237 bales wool, The Bombay Co.; 76 bales wool, N. Goculdass.

FOR MANCHESTER.

OLYMPIA (s) 55 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

OLYMPIA (s) 50 bales cotton, J. Finlay and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

OLYMPIA (s) 25 cwts. gum alibanum, 10 cwts. cardamon seed, and 21 cwts. rose flowers, M. Jaferbhoy.

FOR LONDON.

ARABIA (s) 139 bales hemp, Bell Russ and Co.; 1,000 cwts. myrabollams, Pulee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

CHINKOA (s) 25 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 1,000 cwts. rape seed, B. S. Lloyd and Co.; 200 cwts. gum arabic, M. Jaferbhoy, 110 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co.

NEIDENFELS (s) 4,000 cwts. bone pieces, C. Mody and Co.; 7,000 cwts. linseed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

NEIDENFELS (s) 987 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 50 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia and Co.; 295 bales hemp, C. Peraj and Co.

FOR GHENT.

NEIDENFELS (s) 55 bales cotton, W. Pavri and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

NEIDENFELS (s) 845 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

CROSTAFELS (s) 1 bale cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 1 bale cotton, W. Wolf and Sons; 40 cwts. babla seed, J. Chimanlal and Co.

KANDELFELS (s) 70 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 55 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

PORT SAID FOR ORDERS.

CLAN FORBES (s) 78,299 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR OSAKA.

JINSEN MARU (s) 4 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

JINSEN MARU (s) 32 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 37 lbs. ivory pieces, A. Fazalbhoy.

FOR MOJI.

JINSEN MARU (s) 18 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Queen Elizabeth from Liverpool, Agents James Finlay and Co., 18,500 pieces tiles, 26 cases sulphuric acid, 100 barrels green coppares, 1,825 casks china clay, 110 crates glass bottles, 25 hogsheade ale, 2 hogsheads and 879 cases whisky, 3 cases 515 kegs, paints and colours, 4 crates, 12 cases, 50 drums, and 27 barrels lubricating oil, 2 crates, 1 case, 167 drum oil, 220 bales paper, 203 bales old newspapers, 76 bales old newspapers, 76 barrels pitch, 21 barrels, 187 runlets, and 50 cases tar; 5 cases and 1,050 boxes soap, 123 barrels tallow, 1 case umbrellas, 280 case and 494 bales cotton yarn, 50 bales cotton, 9 cases and 2 bales linen goods, 16 cases mixed cotton goods, 2,922 cases and 1,811 bales cotton goods, 7 cases and 6 bales woollen good, 10 cases and 7 bales mixed woollen goods.

S. S. Inverness from Calcutta, Agents Andrew Yule and Co., 5,560 tons coal.

S. S. Alfeld from Bunder-Abbas, Agents, The Arab Steamers Co., 77 bundles wool, 16 jottas assafoetida, 11 bags raisins, and 2 bags almonds.

S. S. Singu from Rangoon, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co., 934,200, imperial gallons, and 997 cases kerosene oil, 7,846 drums, and 1,484 tins petrol, 3,991 drums benzine, 800 casks lubricating oil.

At the Lall Bazar Police Court, Calcutta, on Thursday last, Rai Saheb Tarak Nath Sadhu made an application before Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on behalf of Mr. L. A. Fulbrook, Travelling auditor on behalf of the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Co., Ltd., of Clive Street, against James D. M. Cameron. In his petition the complainant stated that the accused was the secretary of the firm, and as such used to write the general ledger, the journal, and the cash book. Recently the complainant examined the books and discovered falsification of the accounts to the extent of Rs. 20,000. Accused, it is stated, had admitted before the complainant, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Sergeant and others that he had falsified the accounts and had defalcated the amounts in question. It transpired that the accused was not to be found at his residence. The Magistrate issued a warrant for his arrest under Section 409, I. P. C., and fixed the amount for bail at Rs. 40,000.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKETS.

London, June 16th.

Consols 2½%	73 11/16plus 1/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.18½unchgd.
Rentes 3%	85½plus ¼
Berlin Cheques on London	20.50½unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot	25 15/16unchgd.
Bar Silver 2 months hence	26unchgd.
Closing Tone of silver:—Quiet.	
Rupee Paper 3 %	63 11/16unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate)	25.32unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3% since 29th January 1914.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£200,000
3 % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	87½unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2 9/16unchgd.
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3unchgd.
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3unchgd.
" " " " 6 "	3½unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/9
Interest day to day loans	1½unchgd.
" 7 day market loans	1⅞—½

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 16th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	7,000
" Exports to Continent	1,000
Futures at New York July	12.83—9
Futures at New York Oct.	12.62unchgd.
Declined owing to Commission house liquidation and advanced partially on covering.	
Spot Cotton at New York	13.40unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13 15/16uncgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.	
Futures at New Orleans July	13.41—1
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	12.62plus 2
F air Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½unchd.
Demand Bills	4.89unchg d.
Silver Commercial Bars	56½unchgd.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 16th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
" Imports	11,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Good business done easier.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures Quiet steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market. Quiet with a limited enquiry.	
Mid. Amercians	7.73—7
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.15—5
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) July	12.92unchgd.
Oct.	12.61—1
New York Official noon call July	12.90—2
Oct.	12.61—1
New Orleans 10 a.m, July	13.39—3
Oct.	12.60unchgd.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	
J.J.	7.20—9
J.A.	7.20—9
A.S.	7.06—8
S.O.	6.83—7
O.N.	6.74—7
N.D.	6.67—6
D.J.	6.65—7
J.F.	6.65—6
F.M.	6.65—7
M.A.	6.66—7

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings" quiet prices firm.

Tone "Cloths" Quiet prices steady.

Weft American 54's	11⅞
Weft Egyptian 80's	17⅛
Tone "Yarns"	quiet.
Weft Egyptian 32's	12⅛
Twist 32's W.T.C.	10 9.16
" 32's B.	11
" 36's W.T.C.	10 13.16
" 36's B.	11¼
" 42's	11⅜
" American 60's	15¼
" Egyptian 60's	16¼
" " 80's	21
Grey Shirtings 39" by 37 /38 yards 16 by 12—8lbs. Red Heading.	7/9
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs.	8/2
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	2/8¾
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	2/1½
Cloth Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cif.	12/10½
40's Bannermills Twist	11⅝
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11⅝
F.G.F. Tinnivelly cif. Liverpool	6⅜
Buyers or Sellers	sellers.
Months	June-July
Water Twist American 30's	11½
" " " 40's	12
Mule " " 40's	11¾
" " " 50's	13¼
" " " 60's	15½
" " Egyptian 40's	16½
" " " 50's	17
" " " 60's	18

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, June 16th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June-July; London sellers	37¼—½
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July; London sellers quiet	36⅞—⅛
Barietta Russo—62 lbs. nominal.	
New South Wales sellers May-June; unchanged	37¼

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms June-July; Dunkirk Buyers	55½plus½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship sellers May-June; Antwerp firmer	51plus½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms June-July; Hamburg sellers steady unchanged	53
Linseed Calcutta June-July; London, Buyers firm unchanged	51
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) June-July; Hamburg done steady unchanged	47
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) June-July; Hull sellers steady	£6/9/0—6d

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. unchanged	£61½
Copper Braziers unchanged	£75½
Yellow Metals unchanged	6⅝

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged	11
Arrivals:—"Rhodesia" "Umzumbi."	

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers July-August; very quiet unchanged	12/9½
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India sellers July-August; neglected unchanged	11/10½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Aug.	9/7½ plus½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec.	9/7½ plus½

Opened quiet closed steadier.

E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers July-August; inactive unchanged.	13/6
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value	10/3—½d
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value	10/4½—½d
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value	11/6¾—½d
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value very quiet rather easier.	11/8¼—½d

RUBBER.

Para Rubber June-July; done quiet unchanged. 2/9⅝

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay June 17th

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From.	Banks.
7 bundles rupees	14,000	Linga	National.
9 " "	18,000	Bahrein	"
1 bundle Sovs.	12,000	Busreh	Comptoir.

EXCHANGE.

The tone of the market is quiet but steady and there is still little business doing either way.

We quote:—

BANKS SELLING—		s	d.
T.T. ready		1	3 31-32
D.D. mail		1	4
T.T. forward, August		1	4
BANKS BUYING—			
Private D.D. ready		1	4 1-16
Credits 3 m-s ready		1	4 3-16
" " forward, July		1	4 3-16
" " 6 m-s ready		1	4 11-32
Francs 3m-s ready			170
Marks " "			138½
60 days Hongkong			139¾
" Shanghai			187½
" Japan			150½

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was unchanged at 25 15/16 for ready and 26 for forward. There is little change to report in the local market. Prices are steady and a moderate business has been done.

We quote—

	Rs.	a.	p
English bar gold	24	1	0
Australian bar gold	24	0	6
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	75	6	0
1st Settlement	75	8	0
2nd Settlement	75	8	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 15th June 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P Railway	32	37,430
B. B. & C. I. Railway	124	150,737

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood slightly weak today, and a limited amount of business was recorded. The Market opened at Rs. 95/12 but at the close stood at Rs. 95/11/6 for the 30th June delivery.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust Bonds (New Issue) were placed at Rs. 101/14.

SHARES

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood almost unchanged to-day and a fair volume of business was done during the course of the day.

David stood at Rs. 502½ and Fazulbhai at Rs. 445.

Standard declined to Rs. 1,040.

Madhavji improved to Rs. 1,075 for July.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 212-8.

Crescent at Rs. 108¾ and New Great Eastern at Rs. 220.

Finlays were in demand at Rs. 295 for cash.

Colaba changed hands at Rs. 1,440.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares after touching Rs. 237 closed at Rs. 235-8 for July.

Bombay Burma Trading shares stood firm at Rs. 977½.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 82½ and Deferred at Rs. 148.

Tata Iron and Steel Preferred shares improved to Rs. 160.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 196½.

Amritsar Patti Railway shares were quoted at Rs. 159.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld and Co:—(Liverpool):—"Market opened barely steady with little doing; some long liquidation and some buying of new crop positions. Later, small but steady market; weather and crop accounts rather better. Manchester Market quiet." (New York):—"Small market but very steady." (Crop):—Our reports by cable indicate that in Texas since the 1st June, weather is all that could be desired. Good progress is being made in cleaning and cultivating fields. After this week rain will be beneficial. Conditions must be very good during summer and autumn in order to make more than a moderate crop. In the other States crop accounts are favourable. Good showers have fallen in the Atlantic States."

Gruning:—"Declined owing to more favourable weather reports. Prevailing opinion is that bulls are not strong enough to prevent a decline if weather continues favourable."

A. Stern and Co:—"Market affected unfavourable by good weather reports. Liverpool market is nervous in tone. Market is inclined to act more quickly on adverse than on favourable news just now."

Private:—"Think crop prospects are improving and that damage has been exaggerated."

Hornley Hemelryk:—In North Texas heavy rain storms. Elsewhere weather is perfect for the growing crop."

With the exception of a drop of 9 points in July futures in New York, the American Markets show little or no change. Weather reports are generally favourable and the condition of the crop is improving

The local market opened quiet and rather easier for some descriptions. Fine Khamgaon Akola July was quoted Rs. 241, fine Bengal July Rs. 219, good Broach March Rs. 292 and fine Khamgaon Akola January Rs 262. There has been very little doing in contracts and prices at the close are Rs. 1 to 2 lower as under

For ready cotton the enquiry has been moderate and rates are rather easier.

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals		219		Jan. 1915
M.G. Bengals		230		"
Do.		216		June
Do.		218		July
M.G. Kandeish		225	215	June
Do.		227	217	July
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum		230		Jan. 1915
Do.		238		June
Do.		240		July
M.G. Broach			201	March 1915
Do.		238		June
Do.		239		July
M.G. Muttia		215	203	June
Do.		218	206	July
Saw-ginned Dharwar			270	June-July
M.G. Westerns			270	"
M.G. Westerns			265	"
M.G. Compta			286	"
M.G. Miraj			291	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	14,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months.	To-day's price.
J.J.	7.18 — 2
J.A.	7.19 — 1
A.S.	7.05 — 1
S.O.	6.83unchgd.
O.N.	6.74 "
N.D.	6.67 "
D.J.	6.65 "
J.F.	6.65 "
F.M.	6.65 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is quiet but steady

Quotations:—	Rs.	a	p.
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	14	0 R. T
White Delhi Sept.	5	13	6 "

Linseed:—The Market is steady

Quotations—	Rs	a	p.
Bold Brown Ready	8	11	0 B. T
Bold Brown Sept.	9	10	6 R T

Rapeseed:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations—	Rs	a	p.
Brown Cawnpore	8	2	0 B. T
Yellow Cawnpore	9	7	0 B T

Teelseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—	Rs.	a	p
85 % Bold White	55	0	0
Black Kutai	45	0	0
Yellow Hinganghat	58	8	0

Groundnuts:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a	p.
Bold	47	8	0
Small	46	8	0

Mowraseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—	Rs	a	p
July August	7	6	0 R. T.

Poppyseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—	Rs	a	p
Ready	10	12	0 R T

Castorseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—	Rs	a	p
Madras ready	34	0	0
Forward	7	6	0 R T.

Cottonseed:—The Market is steady

Quotations:—	Rs	a	p
Berar	26	0	0
Guzerat	25	4	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton Produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p m yesterday:—

Cotton	9 822 Bales.
Wheat	14,100 Cwts
Linseed	14,387 "
Rape, Rai, etc.	1,712 "
Gingellyseed	569 "
Poppyseed	547 "
Groundnuts	1,460 "
Castorseed	5,767 "
Rice	1,086 "
Myrabollams	4'090 "
Cottonseed	20,163 "
Mowraseed	742 "
Gram	7,616 "
Jowar	11,618 "
Maize	Nil. "
Barley	356 "

SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from.

A visit will pay you.

DANN & CO.,

Tailors and Outfitters

Opp, Thos. Cook & Sons

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Branch—Watson's Hotel

THE ABOLITION OF CASTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—At the dinner given by Sir William Wedderburn in honor of the Indian Delegates in London, Sir George Birdwood, an honored representative of the Anglo-Indian class, is reported to have made an observation, which has not received the attention it deserves. After carefully explaining to the guests the cause of his presence there, after the manner of Sir John Rees, Sir George expressed his conviction that if the caste-system in India be abolished, India will come to ruin. What prompted Sir George to make this unsuitable observation at that function is not quite clear. Nor has he attempted to support this conclusion with any reasons. Sir George is, indeed, an eminent authority on questions of Indian Art and Industries. He was recently profusely complimented at the inauguration of the School of Oriental Languages by, I think, Lord Reay for his unique knowledge of Indian etiquette, manners and customs. He may also have had at his fingers' ends how many *Chitpavan* Brahmins have assassinated Europeans within the last few years of sedition and unrest; or he may safely advance his own theory that the Chitpawan Nationalists have an inuate tendency to political assassinations. But on this occasion of the public dinner he appears unfortunately to have ventured on dangerous sociological prophecies.

For more than a quarter of a century, we have been constantly told by an earlier generation of Anglo-Indian officials and administrators, no less interested in our welfare, that the greatest curse of India is her caste-system, which is an obstacle to her political, social and economic progress. We have verified the truth of this observation all these years; organised and systematic efforts are being made in the direction of reform of this great evil. Moreover, another great Anglo-Indian, a greater scholar and jurist, Sir Henry Maine, by no means an unfamiliar authority on India and her institutions, has truly characterised our caste-system as the most archaic and the most blighting of ancient institutions in India perpetuated by the blinding selfishness of an almost obsolete heirarchy of priesthood. But Sir George to-day in the fulness of his Indian experience, has thought it fit to press his conviction to the contrary. Sir George does not stand alone in this opinion. There is also a little knot of reactionary Anglo-Indians who, alarmed at the increased and sincere efforts made for the Hindu-Moslem entente, make desperate attempts to prevent a close union of the two politically predominant nationalities of India. They see in the elevation of the Depressed classes, in the fusion of the numerous castes, in the development of Vernacular literature, in the imparting of national education, in the development of National Art and Industries, and in everything else distinctly national calculated to unify and awaken the political and social consciousness of the jarring elements in India, they see in all these the spectacle of a United India in which there will be fewer opportunities for race arrogance and political domination. They, therefore, take the earliest opportunity to re-enunciate the old theory turned upside down, and are anxious to range themselves on the side of the Orthodox Indians.

The tyranny of the caste-system must go; the fusion of the various castes is bound to take place sooner or later; and the entire fabric of the caste-system will soon crumble away before the advancing wave of Social Reform. The Brahmin and the Non-Brahmin, the Moslem and the Hindu, the Parsi and the Native-Christian, all will unite before the altar of Indian Nationalism without prejudice of caste or creed.—Yours etc.

V. B. BHARADWAJA.

Dadar, Bombay June 16.

AFTER SIX YEARS.

MAN ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

A young Bengali, who was working at the Tata Iron Works at Sakchi, under the name of Jogesh Chunder Mitter, was arrested by Sub-Inspector Motilal Sen, of the Criminal Investigation Department, Bengal, on Thursday last in connection with the murder of a Bengali woman, named Saroo, in Clive Street, about five years ago. The police allege that the real name of the man is Jatindra Nath Dutt who absconded after murdering and robbing the woman in question on the night of the 30th October, 1909.

It appears that Sub-Inspector Sen received information that the "wanted" man was working as a switch-board attendant in the electric department of the Tata Iron Works and accordingly set out in search of the man, accompanied by the murdered woman's daughter who was about ten years of age when her mother died. The man was arrested on identification by this girl as well as some fellow-tenants of the deceased.

According to the statement of the deceased's daughter the murderer of her mother had a tattoo mark on his forearm. The arrested man at the time of his arrest had "J. N. D." tattooed on his right forearm. The police allege that the accused has deliberately altered the letter "D" to "M." The man, being questioned, stated that the tattoo mark represented the name of a friend. He is a native of Midnapore.

The accused was placed on Friday before the Commissioner of Police who remanded him pending further anquiry. The police are now on the track of another person, named Kanai Lall Palit, who is alleged to have been implicated in the murder.

The Maharaja of Durbhanga intends, next month, to make a tour of the Feudatory States of Rajputana in connection with the Hindu University scheme.

Goods traffic on the Indo-Ceylon Railway is to be started early next month. Two engines of the new super-heated class and twenty-five wagons specially designed for the rice traffic are due from Europe shortly.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

McGREGOR.—May 30th, at the Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling, to Mr. and Mrs. W. M. McGregor, E. B. S. Ry., Saidpur, a daughter.

MORRIS.—May 29th, at 153, Lochee Road, the wife of C. L. Morris, Howrah Jute Mills, of a son.

DEATH.

McDONALD.—May 28th, at his residence, John McDonald of Inverness, late of "King's Own Borderers" and "1st Highland Light Infantry" and Special Duty Guard, E. B. S. Railway.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Bombay and Kathiawar Steam Navigation Company (in Liquidation), Elphinstone Circle, 3-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 19.

Parthostno Diso: Bank Holiday.
English Mail Steamer Salsette due 8 a.m.

SATURDAY, June 20.

H. E. the Governor's Levee at Poona, 5 p.m.

MONDAY, June 22.

H. M. the King-Emperor's Birthday Observance in India.
State Banquet at Government House, Poona.

TUESDAY, June 23.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales born, 1894.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co., 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Major H. F. Busch, Commanding.

June 18.

406.—Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Friday, 19th instant.—Spoon Shoot, 600 and 700 yards. Classes A. B. and C.
Saturday, 20th instant.—"C" and "F" Co.s Class Firing.
Sunday, 21st instant.—"G" Co. Class Firing. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

407.—Miniature Range. The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, (opposite Goculdas Hospital), will be open on Mondays and Thursdays at 7 p.m. until further notice. All recruits of current season and members who were 2nd or 3rd Class Shots are particularly invited to attend.

(Signed) O. T. MacR. LECKIE, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

FETE AT PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officer, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is the list of passengers booked to proceed by the homeward mail steamer China sailing next Saturday:—

Mr F Barclay, Mr F A Betterton, Mr G H Bull, Mr A C Burstal, Mr Dinshaw Captain, Captain and Mrs A F R Colquhoun, Mr W Connor, Mrs W K Dods, Mr John Faletti, Mr M S Fox, Mr R S Highet, Major C R Kelly, Mrs Kirby, Mr J W Linford, Mrs Linford, two infants, child, nurse and ayah, Mr J A Marshall, Rev C D T Mason, Mr J Mathews, Mr A E S Miness, Mr and Mrs C W Moss, Col F Murray, Mr W W Nind, Mr M H Oates, Mr H Pilkington, Major G E Stewart, Major H Simson, Miss B M Walshe, Mr G A Watten, Mr E H Whitford Hawkey, Mr W Wilkinson, Mr R V Hitchcock, Mr Farrell, Mr H Cave Brown, Mr R E Purves, Mr A Vaughan Williams, Mr M D M Goculdas, Mr and Mrs E H Keays, Mr W R W Sankey, Mr A F Chater, Major C S Lowson, Mrs E R Aris and child, Mrs Farrell and two infants, Captain J H East, Mr and Mrs R J Cockburn, Commander Todd, Mr and Mrs Carter, Mr B A Rudkin, Mr O B F Sewell, Mr L P Saunders, Mr D Sampson.

SALLE FRANCAISE.

At the Salle Francaise at 6-45 p.m. on Saturday, Major E. E. Preston will lecture on "The French in India."

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Five attacks and four deaths from plague, two attacks and one death from small-pox and three attacks and one death from cholera, were recorded in Bombay City, during the 24 hours ended at 6 a. m. on Wednesday. The plague attacks were reported one each from the following sections of the City: Middle and Lower Colaba, Umarkhadi, Market, Dhobi Talao and Sion. The total mortality from all causes during the day was 60 as compared with 69 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 158 of 1912. On Tuesday, 1,157 rats were caught by the municipal rat-catchers, out of which 18 were found to be plague-stricken. A Ward sent 1 of these latter, B Ward 7, C Ward 5, D Ward 1, E Ward 4, and F and G Wards *nil*.

RAILWAY FATALITIES.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, acting Coroner, held an inquest on Tuesday touching the death of a Christian, name unknown who it appeared from the evidence, was crossing the down line near the south end of the Parel station on the G. I. P. Railway on Monday, when he was knocked down and run over by a down Thana local train. The man's feet were cut off, and he was removed to hospital, where he died. It was dark and the deceased appeared to be drunk at the time. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A woman named Bibikhan Kanoba aged 30 was crossing the railway lines at Parel on the G.I.P. Railway on Tuesday when she was knocked down by No. 1 Down Mail train, and received injuries on the head and face. She subsequently succumbed to the injuries.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

MONEY IN THE BEDDING.

FELLOW SERVANT ROBBED.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Newby charged one Eboo Amin with the theft of Rs. 800 in currency nobs.

It appeared that the accused and complainant Mohmed Khan Badulla Khan, were fellow-workers in a tea-shop near the Fort market. The accused suddenly disappeared from the shop on the 21st January, and the complanant on looking for his bedding in which he had secreted Rs. 800 in currency notes, found it missing. He made a complainant to the police, who arrested the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty and his worship sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGE AGAINST SOLDIERS.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A BICYCLE.

Two men of the 82nd Battery, Kirkee, Driver Christopher Babington and Gunner Richard Wiseman, appeared before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate yesterday, charged by Inspector Newby with criminal breach of trust in respect of a bicycle valued at Rs. 50. It was alleged that the bicycle was hired by the accused from Jamsetji Pherozsha, a cycle-dealer on Bazar Gate-Street, and that subsequently the accused tried to dispose of it.

The police officer asked for a postponement, as he expected a reply to a telegram he had addressed to the Officer Commanding the Battery, asking if the O. C., would like t' e case tried by military authorities.

The case was according adjourned.

BURGLARY AND THEFT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Wednesday before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Copping charged one Abas Idam, a Mahomedan, with burglary and theft of ornaments, valued at Rs. 270, belonging to Fatmabai, a Mahomedan woman, residing in Tank Street.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused broke into the house on the 8th instant and made off with the ornaments but was subsquently arrested on suspicion at the Byculla Railway Station. He was searched, when he was found in possession of ornaments valued at Rs. 230 and a gold ornament.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to under go five months' rigorous imprisonment.

He was next convicted of failing to account for the other ornaments and was sentenced to a month's additional imprisonment.

CHEAP WATCHES.

FORTY-FIVE SOLD FOR 20 RUPEES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Shiraz charged Abdulla Abdur Rahim and Sirdarkhan Mohamed Khan with house breaking and theft of 45 metal watches valued at Rs. 125, the property of Ismail Khan, the proprietor of a shop in Lohar Street.

It appears that the accused, with another man, who subsequently turned approver, had broken into the shop and stole the watches, which they sold for Rs. 20 to one Iman Shah, at the instance of two men, who promised to effect their sale. By a strange coincidence the first customer brought to Iman by his friend was the complainant, who recognised his watches. Imam promised to point out the men from whom the watches were purchased, and the accused coming up a few minutes later, were pointed out and arrested.

The first accused, who had been twice previously convicted, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The sentence on the second accused was deferred in order to enable the police to trace his antecedents.

DEATH OF MR. NAGINDAS B. SAKAI.

Mr. Nagindas B. Sakai, the Head Shroff of the Bank of Bombay died on Sunday the 14th instant at 2-30 p.m., at his own bunglow at Walkeshwar at the age of 54. The late Mr. Nagindas had served at first for 12 years in the Income-tax office as a shroff and for the last 17 years he was employed in the Bank of Bombay as a deputy head shroff and head shroff.

PALM SUGAR INDUSTRY IN THE TROPICS

In view of the local sugar enterprise which is about to be started it is interesting, says the "Times of Ceylon," to note the increased attention which is being paid to the production of this commodity from palms instead of cane in different parts of the world. It is being realised that a deplorable waste of material in the way of palm sugar has been going on for a long time in the Tropics. In India capital is turning its attention to the extensive stands and semi-cultivated groves of the wild date (Phoenix sylvestris) of Bengal and the palmyra (Borassus flabelliformis) of the south, which also flourishes in the north and north-west of Ceylon. Going further, east, an effort is being made to place on a scientific footing, and greatly extend, the small indigenous palm sugar industry of the Philippine Islands. For many years the Filipino farmer has been in the habit of tapping as many specimens of the Kaong or sugar palm, as happened to be within easy access, and without apparent effort has made comparatively large profits from the sale of sugar, syrup and vinegar. When it is remembered that by hard work, costly apparatus, and very expensive agronomic operations, the sugar-cane planter can in favourable reasons only get at the most perhaps 10 tons of sugar per hectare, the Filipino sugar palm tapper with hardly any effort at all obtains, it has been ascertained, no less than 20 tons. It is astonishing that the possibilities of this industry have not been realised before this.

DOCTOR'S LIBEL ACTION.

EDITOR OF "MEMON PRAKASH" CHARGED.

ALLEGATIONS OF MISAPPROPRIATION.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Wednesday, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Dr. Abdool Satar Ayub Gaza charged Mr. Mahomed Ahmed, Editor and Publisher of the "Memon Prakash," an Anglo-Gujarati monthly periodical published in Bombay, with defamation.

Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, and Mr M. H. Mehta, pleader, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Rangnekar and Mr. M. K. Azad, barristers-at-law, defended the accused.

The complainant, who is chief medical officer of the Haji Ismail Goolmahomed Charitable Hospital, alleged that in the issue of the "Memon Prakash" for June and July 1913, the accused falsely and maliciously printed and published certain article, letters and editorial notes, containing libellous and scandalous imputations concerning him (the complainant). In these the accused charged one Akbarali Gulamhussein, formerly the manager of the hospital, whose services were dispensed with by the complainant in February, with misappropriating the sum of Rs. 1,500 from the hospital funds with the complainant's knowledge and connivance. The accused also published a so-called letter of explanation purporting to emanate from Akbarali in which the latter stigmatised the above allegation of misappropriation made against him as entirely false and under the pretence of vindicating his own character he falsely accused the complainant, *inter alia* of obtaining from him by means of unlawful threats the sum of Rs. 1,500, of misappropriating and converting the same to his (the complainant) own use for meeting a "hundi" and of causing a false entry to be made in the preliminary cash book of the hospital. The accused further published an editorial in which he admitted that the charge of misappropriation against Akbarali was not true and while professing to exonerate Akbarali the accused insinuated that the complainant was really guilty of misappropriation. The accused, it was further alleged, was actuated by feeling of hostility towards the complainant and had recklessly and falsely made imputations against him, intending to harm him. The complainant demanded an apology and damages from the accused, who however pleaded justification.

COMPLAINANT CROSS-EXAMINED.

The complainant, cross-examined, said he had found the resolution passed by the meeting authorising him to settle the bills of N. Powell and Co., about which the accused had made an allegation against him. After the resolution he paid a sum of Rs. 1,500. He settled no dispute with N. Powell and Co., before January 1913, as there was no dispute to his mind. This resolution was not passed because a question as to the dispute with regard to the bills was brought before the Board. At no time did he inform the Board of Management that there were disputes as regards Powell's bills, but he informed the Secretary of it on the 13th January verbally. Ramji Bhai alias Haji Abdulla Nurani was one of the Secretaries. The complainant went to Powell and Co. on the 30th January to pay their bills for goods supplied to hospital. He had Rs. 1,500 on him, which he had perhaps got a day previous and which the Secretary had sent him either with Akbarali or somebody else, but most probably with Akbarali. The amount was given to the complainant to pay to Powell and Co. The book shown to him was the "Bethi Khatavahi" of the hospital. In this book he found Rs. 1,500 credited to the account of Ahmed Abdul Satar, the Treasurer, on the 29th January 1913, and a debit entry of Rs. 1,500 to the account of the Secretary Nurani on the same day. It was credited to the accounts of Nurani and debited to the accounts of Dr. Gaza on the same day. There was a "Khata" of Powell and Co. in this book and the sum in question was debited to his ((the complainant's) account as it was paid to him. As he received the money late in the evening on the 29th, he went to Powell and Co. with the money on the 30th but he did not pay the money. On the same day after coming from Powell and Co. he saw the Secretary and told him that the Company required more money and that he had therefore made no payment. The money was kept with him. He did not pay any "hundi" with it, nor did he deposit it in the bank. He wanted to pay him (the official of the hospital) back but his wife was dead when he went to inform him and he was sitting on the carpet with other mourners. The official asked him (the complainant) to keep the money with him for the present. All the monies excepting petty sums were kept with the Treasurer. The Secretary used to keep Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000 with him. The Secretaries had accounts of the money kept with him. He (the complainant did not inform the Board of Management, the donor, or the Treasurer that he had kept this sum.

NO BREACH OF TRUST.

This amount remained with him till the next day. He paid Rs. 500 to the Secretary on the 31st and 1,000 remained with him and he paid it to Powell and Co. on the 6th of February. He paid Rs. 500 to the Secretary Ramjeebhai on the 30th January as the latter sent a chit demanding it on the 30th. He himself did not inform the other Secretary but he thought he knew about it. He did not inform the Treasurer. It was absolutely false that he had misappropriated the Rs. 1,500 towards payment of his "hundi," or "hundies" which he had endorsed. He and the Secretary did not commit any breach of trust. He paid Rs. 500 to the Secretary and kept Rs 1,000 with him till payment. The sum of Rs. 1,000 was paid by a cheque on the Credit Bank. He had this sum of Rs. 1,000 in his house. He sent a cheque for a matter of convenience and to get a receipt. He did not pay Rs. 1,500 to Powell and Co. on the 30th January as their manager told him there was no hurry about it and he wanted more money.

HONORARY SURGEON'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. A. H. Vakil, honorary surgeon to the hospital, cross-examined by Mr. Rangneker said that as far as he knew the management of the hospital was in the hands of the Executive Committee, to which Dr. Gaya was Secretary. The whole staff was not under the complainant, but its mediate superior was the late Dr. Janmahomed during his life time, and after his (Dr. Janmahomed's) death, Dr. Gilder. Dr. Gaya appointed the servants and the manager. Dr. Gaya looked to the accounts, although they came to the Committee. Akbarali as manager wrote the accounts which came before the Committee every month. The witness knew nothing about the hospital's dealings with Powell and Co. The whole bill of Powell and Co. was submitted to the Committee about two months after the hospital started. The bill was passed by the Medical Committee. He believed Dr. Gaya had authority to settle all bills including Powell and Co's. He did not know whether the "Memon Prakash" had also severely criticised all the doctors.

Re-examined by Mr. Kapadia, the witness said it was a mistake when he said that Dr. Gaya was the Secretary to the Executive Committee. The Medical Committee's duty was to see whether the expenditure was necessary and Dr. Gaya was the only representative of the Medical Committee on the Executive Committee.

APPEAL TO SENSE OF JUSTICE.

M. V. Nair, manager of N. Powell and Co., examined by Mr. Kapadia, said the Company had dealings with the hospital. They received orders for the hospital from Dr. Gaya from whom the payments were also received. The first payment towards the bills was made on the 16th December 1912.

Mr. Kapadia: What happened before the next payment was made?

Mr. Rangneker objected to the question.

His Worship: On what grounds do you object to the question? Do you say it is leading?

Mr. Rangnekar: No, your Worship. There is no technical objection to it but I appeal to the Court's sense of justice.

His Worship: If you have no grounds on which to base your objections, you had better not raise them.

His Worship disallowed Mr. Rangneker's objection.

The witness said that before the next payment was made he asked Dr. Gaya for the remaining sums. Dr. Guya came to the firm and wanted to pay Rs. 1,500 as part payment. The witness however insisted on full payment.

Mr. Kapadia: Did you get any letter or communication in the case from the accused?

Mr. Rangneker objected, saying it was a leading question.

Mr. Kapadia said that a leading question was a question which suggested the answer. The question put by him was not leading at all as he only wanted to know whether or not he had received a communication. He did not want the witness to give out the contents of the communication, if any. If there was a letter, it could be put in.

Mr. Rangneker's objection was overruled.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned till to-day.

SEQUEL TO BHARAKAIR DACOITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DACCA, June 17.

Gangacharan Dutt, the discharged accused in the Faridpur conspiracy case, was to-day sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for having in his possession ornaments looted at the Bharakair dacoity.

RETIREMENT OF A GREAT EGYPTOLOGIST.

SIR GASTON MASPERO, K. C. M. G.

The Egyptological and archaeological world, writes a Cairo correspondent, will learn with deep regret that Sir Gaston Maspero, K. C. M. G., intends retiring in October next from the post of Director-General of the Antiquities Service in Egypt. Sir Gaston, who is 68 years of age, has been connected with Egyptological research for the past fifty years. In 1873 he held the chair of Egyptian archaeology and philology at the College de France. In 1880, he was sent to Egypt to found a school of Egyptology in Cairo and the next year he succeeded the famous Mariette Pasha as Director of the Boulac Museum and Egyptian Excavations. He discovered at Devi-el-Bahari no less than thirty-six sarcophagi of Kings and Queens of the eighteenth dynasty (B. C. 1700), and he opend p innumerable Pyramids, some of which revealed priceless clues to other hitherto unsolvable discoveries. He carried out other most wonderful excavations until 1886, when he returned to France, where he had been elected member of L'Academie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres and where he resumed his duties as lecturer at the College de France et l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes. In 1899 Sir Gaston Maspero returned to Egypt as Director-General of the Antiquities Service and during the succeeding fifteen years he has been responsible for most of the exploration work carried out in the country. The systematic exploration of the Pyramids of Sakkara (Memphis) and the complete excavation of the temple of Karnak are entirely due to his enterprise. Sir Gaston's retirement, which is entirely due to strain brought on by overwork, will be a great loss, for he has ever been regarded all the world over as the moving spirit in all Egyptological research, to which he has been an untiring contributory. He will be succeeded by M. Pierre Lacan, the director of the French Institute of Archaeology in Cairo, who has worked for over eleven years under Sir Gaston and was chief editor of the Museum catalogue.

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.

FIVE CRORES AT THREE-AND A-HALF PER CENT.

REPAYABLE 31ST DECEMBER 1914.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council has resolved to borrow five hundred lakhs of rupees for the public service in the following manner:

Promissory notes will be issued for the said amount in the form annexed to the Notification, being the form of the notes of the three-land-a-half per cent. loan of 1900-01, of which loan the notes to be now issued will form a part. All the conditions which apply to notes of the three-and-a-half per cent. loan of 1900-01 will apply to the notes to be now issued. The interest on the notes of that loan is payable half-yearly on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December.

SCARCITY AREAS.

WORK DONE IN SHOLAPUR AND SATARA DISTRICTS.

Press Notes on scarcity in the Sholapur and Satara districts were issued yesterday, as follows:—

SHOLAPUR DISTRICT.

The Collector's reports for March and April show that the scarcity tract comprises the entire taluka of Malsiras, almost the entire talukas of Sholapur, Karmala, Pandharpur and Sangola, and less than two-thirds of Madha Taluka. The scarcity has followed the usual course, that is to say, large numbers of able-bodied cultivators and labourers emigrated in search of work, and in consequence relief operations were confined to a small number of indigents and village servants and to cattle.

Such human relief as was necessary was given either in the shape of a grain dole or of cooked food in kitchens. Thirteen kitchens were opened in February, and eight more in March. At the close of the latter month 621 persons were receiving meals at the kitchens, and at the end of April 99 more. Grain doles were given to 513 indigent persons in February, but the number shrank to 135 in March and 130 in April as the kitchens extended their operations. Grain doles were also given to 1,633 inferior village servants in March and to 1,635 in April. There was no necessity of opening relief works of any kind, the Nira Right Bank Canal works, the Bhima Bridge work at Pandharpur and the ordinary departmental public works providing ample employment for all who needed it. In May the agriculturists and labourers who had emigrated began to return in large numbers in anticipation of the monsoon.

Public health has on the whole been well maintained. Small-pox, however, caused 81 deaths in March and 72 in April, and the latter month witnessed an outbreak of cholera which caused 107 deaths. The ordinary steps were at once taken to disinfect all water-supplies.

SATARA DISTRICT.

The conditions prevailing down to the close of March were described in the Press Note dated 14th May, 1914. The Collector's report for the month of April discloses little change in the situation. Owing to the readiness of the population in the affected area to leave their villages and the easiness with which work is obtained, there has been no need to open relief works of any kind, and the number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief has again declined, being 854 at the beginning and 800 at the close of the month. There has been no increase of crime, and with the exception of 42 deaths from cholera public health has been excellently maintained.

Cattle were in fair condition, and no disease or starvation is reported.

Loans for wells were advanced to the extent of Rs. 4,000 during the month in addition to the Rs. 16,000 previously granted. Such revenue collections as have been ordered in the scarcity area have been promptly paid, and there are no unauthorised outstandings whatsoever.

STAMPING OUT THE DOWRY SYSTEM

A FOOTBALL CUP OFFERED.

The following advertisement appears in The "Express" (Bankipore):—

"In pious memory of Srimatee Snehalatta Devi, of Calcutta, who sacrified her life at the altar of the cruel God of enforced dowry, an enlightened and noble-hearted Beharee gentleman of Bhagalpore has offered very generously to award a Cup to be named Snehaltta Cup, open to six-a-side football teams. The competition will be conducted under the auspices of a small committee of Bhagalpur gentlemen. The Cup has been very nicely designed by Messrs. Labh Chand, Moti Chand, the famous artists of Calcutta, at a considerable cost. It bears the picture of Snehalatta Devi in flames, with a vow engraved on it not to be a party to marriage dowry The competition will be open to all young men, residing in Behar, and they must subscribe to the following vow:—"I solemnly declare that I shall not be a party to enforce marriage dowry, either directly or indirectly: so help me God." Entries for 1911 to be closed on the 15th June and an entry fee of Re. 1 will be charged from each team. Detailed rules can be had from Mr. S. B. Chatterjee, M.A., B.L., Secretary, "Snehalatta Cup" Committee, Bhagalpur"

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE: FIRST DIVISION.

HORNETS (1), v. R. G. A. (1).

The Hornets made their *debut* in the Harwood League yesterday, when after a well matched struggle, they shared points with the R. G. A., each team scoring once. A smart shower of rain in the afternoon, again left the ground in a treacherous condition with patches of mud that made the going at times heavy, while at others compelled a slide. The Hornets had three fresh men in their team, all in the forward line. It was a strong side, and when their forwards learn to understand each other's play, they should give a very good account of themselves. J. James, the youngest of the brothers of that name one of the new men, worked very hard, and during the second period, gave Downes a good many openings, with very well-judged passes. But the forward line was, on the whole, the weakest part of the team, and had it not been for the excellent backing given them by their halves, would hardly have given as good an account of themselves as they did. They have, however, an excellent defence. Finnigin, Bradbury and Windsor, make a good three, but show a tendency to roam about the field. The first named is full of resource, tackles well, and feeds his forwards, with judgment. Judging from his exhibitions in former years, and his first appearance, it is likely that he will prove the finest civilian half in the tournament. The younger James, at left half, did, as usual, extremely well, but his brother and partner, were very weak. Neither his kicking nor his tackling was in any way convincing.

The R. G. A. had a few changes in their team, but no noticeable improvement, except in a better understanding among the forwards, where Capt. Roche quite towered above the others, ably assisted by Spain. Warren was the pick of the halves, while Roach and Gavin played a sturdy game at back.

The result was a fair index of the run of the game. Both teams had equal chances of scoring the exchanges being in the first half, somewhat in favour of the Hornets, while in the second moiety the R. G. A., levelled up things. The R. G. A. were the first to score, the point coming after the game had progressed about twenty minutes. W. James in dribbling out a ball, lost it to Thompson, who sent on to Warren. Warren placed well with Capt. Roche, who ran in, and drove for the net, straight into Navin's hand, but it baffled the goal keeper's fingers and passed through his feet into the net. Five minutes later Bradbury drew level, with a long range shot that Palin got his hands on to, but couldn't stay. Both were rather tame goals.

Mr. A. R. Watson supervised the game, and but for a noticeable weakness in the off-side ruling, did well.

The following were the teams:—

Hornets:—Navin, goal; H. James and W. James, backs; Broadbury, Windsor, and Finnigin, halves; Downes, I. James Ashton, Strelly and Morris, forwards.

R. G. A.:—Paulin, goal; Roach and Gavin, backs; Warren, Thompson, and Llewlyn, halves; Bakewell, Massy, Capt. Perry, Capt Roche and Spain, forwards.

Referee:—Mr. A. R. Watson.

SECOND DIVISION.

TWO PLAYERS TURNED OFF THE FIELD

LUSO-INDIANO (2), BEAT CUSTOMS (0).

The second division game was played on the Oval between the Luso-Indiano and the Customs, when the former were able to claim a victory by two goals without a response. Power registered both points, one in each half. The Luso-Indiano team is a nippy one, and should do well when they learn to combine.

Mr. Harwood exercised a very lax supervision of the game, which towards its close was marred by a very regrettable incident. Vardon, the Customs back, struck Powers, and a fight ensuing, the referee turned both players off the field. Strict refereeing seldom does football any harm, but on the contrary prevents incidents of the above nature.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Division I.—Bombay Athletic vs Sherwood Foresters, Cooperage

Division II.—G. I. P. Inst. vs. Y. M. C. A., Marine Lines.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

JOLLY C. C. vs. DAIVADNYA C. C.

A cricket match was played on the City Improvement Ground on Sunday between Joly C. C. and Daivadnya C. C. the former having an easy win of 48 runs. Jolly C. C. made 157 runs, the contributors being Chanda Rana (Senior) (46), Chanda Rana (Junior) (32), and T. V. Bhatia (28).

The Daivadnya C. C. replied with 109 runs, the chief contributors being Chownker (31) and Shete (18) runs.

BERESFORD POLO TOURNAMENT.

VICTORY FOR VICEROY'S STAFF TEAM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 17.

The Viceroy's staff won the Beresford Polo Tournament, beating the Magpies to whom they conceded six goals, the total score being nine goals to eight.

MUSLIM LEAGUE FOR BEHAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANKIPUR, June 17.

A manifesto has been issued by a number of local Mahomedan leaders urging the Behar Mahomedans to found a Muslim League to safeguard Moslem rights and disassociate themselves from the All-India Moslem League owing to its pro-Congress views.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, June 18, 1914.

SINDERELLA!

Sind is a part of the Bombay Presidency and is supposed to enjoy the advantages which the liberal Government of Bombay confers upon its Divisions. This connection, however, in actual practice is more nominal than real. In many matters Revenue, Municipal and others, the Commissioner-in-Sind is the Governor of Bombay under the delegated powers system and the people of Sind are no more under the protection of the Government of Bombay than the man in the moon. To them, the Governor discloses himself for a few brief hours once or twice in five years and the vision is soon forgotten, for the Governor sees with the eyes of the Commissioner and hears with his ears even during that brief interval, and the only thing that lives in the memory is the pageant of the procession and the erection of the triumphal arch. The man in the street who is aggrieved is sternly told that his Governor is the Commissioner-in-Sind for has not the Government delegated all powers to that dignitary under Bombay Act V of 1868? When the man with a grievance has ventured to appeal to the Government of Bombay the invariable reply is "Government sees no reason to interfere." This reply has been repeated in hundreds and thousands of cases until the Government of Bombay has ceased to be real to the people of Sind. In despair they ask, is there no appeal from the orders of the Commissioner-in-Sind? Cannot the province of Sind, claim like other divisions of the Presidency, to be in direct touch with the Government of Bombay? Will no member of the Council (Sind has got four members) muster sufficient courage to ask for the repeal of the antiquated Act V of 1868? It is related of a poor woman in a Persian book that she appealed to the powerful Khalif to remedy her grievance. The reply of the Khalif was "Lady, I am so far away from your country that I cannot give you what you want." The prompt rejoinder was, "Then you have no business to rule our country."

If Sind is far from Bombay (it is only 40 hours journey by rail and 32 hours by sea), then why should it form a part of its government at all? Only such provinces and districts should be included in Bombay as can be effectively governed from Bombay. It is clear that, in the case of Sind, if the Governor abdicates his functions in favour of the Commissioner, he ceases to be an effective ruler and the country cannot benefit from his rule. On the other hand if the distance of a 40 hours' journey is no bar to an effective and a direct government, what is the meaning and purpose of making the Commissioner-in-Sind supreme in all matters affecting the well-being of the people. Surely government by the Commissioner-in-Sind is not the same thing as Government by the Governor of Bombay in Council. If it is, why have not all the powers of the Governor been delegated to the Commissioners of the Southern, Central and Northern Divisions? Sind is an ordinary division, as any of the divisions just mentioned; neither in extent, nor in population, nor in importance does it excel any of the other divisions. If, it did however, would that not be rather a reason for bringing it effectively under the direct control of the Government of Bombay? The most important division should not be relegated to the management of a subordinate. We have no desire to speak disparagingly of the office of the Commissioner in Sind, but it must be conceded that that officer cannot pretend to have that breadth of view, that independence of spirit, that freedom from prejudice, that prestige and that solicitude for public opinion which a Governor with the aid of a Council must of necessity possess. A Commissioner's Government is liable to degenerate into an autocracy, while that of the Governor-in-Council is more liberal and generous in its attitude. Lord Willingdon some time ago visited Sind. Two days in Karachi, four days in Larkhana, two in the Native States of Khairpur and only four hours in Hyderabad! What did he see, what did he hear, and what did he do? How are the people of Sind any the better for this flying visit? Probably his Excellency will pay a still shorter visit to Sind on the eve of his retirement. This is what his predecessors have done, and that probably is what his successors will do. Yet the Government of Bombay is probably fully persuaded that Sind is living under the best form of government, and is happy in its enjoyment of it. An instance of the failure of Sind to receive the attention it deserves occurred during the recent visit of his Excellency. The Zamindars of Tando sub-division, having heard of his Excellency's projected visit, and being aggrieved by the assessments of land revenue which have been recently sanctioned, (the increase is as much as 33 per cent on rice,) and by the heavy floods which had destroyed their crops, prayed that Lord Willingdon might be pleased to give an interview to a deputation to lay their case before him. The Governor, however, had to refuse the request, because he regretted his stay was too brief and his other engagements were numerous. Did his Excellency not speak with the lips of the Commissioner? The Zamindars' Association might well cry, paraphrasing the plaint of the Persian woman, "If your stay here is too brief to hear our grievances why do you come at all?"

The problem of the position of this Cinderella province is one which demands very grave consideration. It deserves something better than the practically autocratic rule of a commissioner, which is all it now gets. The people of Sind urge that, if it is too much to expect that the Governor should live at Karachi for two or three months of the year, they may legitimately ask that his visits should be more frequent and longer than they are. That would give him opportunities of knowing the people better and ascertaining their views. But, if that cannot be granted, they ask at least, for the benefit of his rule as well as that of his Council; that they should get that rule at first and not at second-hand. The Punjab endeavoured to lure Sind with the promise that the Lieutenant-Governor would take up his residence at Karachi for part of the year, but Sind, for better or worse, refused to be tempted. It is not surprising that some people should now ask whether Sind bargained for the better, when she preferred a connection that gives her a commissioner as the almost supreme lord of her destinies.

BOMBAY GRADUATES AND THE SANITARY SERVICE.

In March last we commented on the Bombay Medical Union's memorial to the Viceroy in regard to the serious injustice to Bombay medical graduates of the present rules for the appointment of Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and Health Officers of the First Class. We then pointed out that it was a mistake to assume, as the Bombay Government had done, that holders of the degrees of Bachelor of Hygiene and Doctor of Hygiene of the Bombay University were inferior in professional knowledge and experience to holders of the British D. P. H. It will be remembered that the Union's memorial was a thoroughly sound and cogent document, presenting facts and inferences which it would be rash to question. Nevertheless, the Local Government thought fit to withhold the memorial from the Viceroy, declaring, however, that the Supreme Government would be prepared to recognise the Bombay degrees if they were satisfied by the University that the standard of practical training, fixed for passing the examinations, was sufficiently high. This declaration is not without hope for local graduates, in whose interests the Medical Union have again addressed his Excellency the Viceroy, Their memorial, which is dated the 11th instant, practically demolishes the argument that the standard of the Bombay degrees is not as high as that devised by the Government. Indeed, it goes further and shows clearly and unmistakably that in some respects,—particularly as regards training in the bacteriology and etiology of tropical diseases,—the local degrees cannote far superior qualifications to those possessed by the holder of the British Diploma. The Government of India were apparently not aware that the Bombay graduate in Public Health has had to make a thorough study of both zymotic and tropical diseases, while tropical diseases in England is a special branch of study and is totally unconnected with Public Health requirements. A particularly telling point in the Union's memorial is the pertinent observation that, if a practical knowledge of tropical diseases is considered essential for posts of Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and Health Officers,—a condition laid down by Government, rather foolishly, it must be confessed, when seeking to exclude local graduates from the newly erected Sanitary Service,—"it becomes evident that the British Diplomates in Public Health stand self-condemned as ineligible for these posts." Thus are the Government of India hoist with their own petard!

The Union has also addressed a letter to the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate of the University on this subject, asking them, in effect, to stand by their own *alumni*. The question is one which calls for independent consideration and firm handling, for it is one which affects not only the prospects of a limited class of educated men, but also the status and prestige of the University itself, and the future value, in public estimation, of its guarantees. If the facts in the Union's memorial under notice to the Viceroy are as stated,—and there does not appear any room for possible contention regarding their accuracy,—there can be no reason for the Syndicate to hesitate to take an early opportunity to support the claims of their graduates in Public Health, among whom considerable dissatisfaction has been created by the present attitude of Government towards them.

Notes of the Day.

The Lords and the Home Rule Bill.

Lord Milner revealed what is the real object of the Opposition in the House of Lord when, in the course of the debate on Lord Lansdowne's motion of censure, he urged that "if there was to be a settlement the original Bill should be scrapped." That is to say, all the work of Parliament of the last few years, and the decision of the electors at two general elections are to be scrapped at the bidding of a Chamber that the electors have definitely declared is not to be allowed any more to set itself up as a permanent bar to the passage of Liberal legislation. Lord Crewe stated clearly what we have pointed out in these columns over and over again,—that the object of the Government in delaying the introduction of the Amending Bill was due solely to the hope that an agreement would be reached. All the old party phrases, the denunciations of "Government by wire-pullers and tacticians,"—a phrase almost identical with that so frequently flung at Mr. Balfour's Government in its expiring stages,—followed by the "hedging" assurances of willingness to accept "a Bill that would prevent civil war," sound very hollow. If Lord Lansdowne and his friends are honest in their desire to prevent the civil war which Sir Edward Carson threatens, why do they choose the very moment when the Government and Sir Edward Carson are considering communications which have been made with a view to arriving at a settlement, for a provocative party demonstration.

Prospects of An Agreement.

However, the debate,—which as it never came to a division exposed the hollowness of the demonstration,—had one satisfactory outcome, in that it produced from Lord Crewe a fairly hopeful statement in regard to the possibility of a settlement. Not only had there been communications with Sir Edward Carson during the holidays, but there had been "other communications," and the Government were relying on the debate on the Amending Bill to give the measure a form that would receive general acquiescence. So that it is clear that the door has not yet been closed to a compromise, as we had been led to believe, but, on the contrary, is very much open. Presumably what Lord Crewe meant by "other communications" is communications with the Nationalist party; that is to say the Government, having ascertained the views of Sir Edward Carson, has communicated them to the Nationalist leader. If that is so, and if, after that, Lord Crewe is still able to talk as if a settlement by mutual agreement were possible, there is certainly no reason to despair, and, perhaps, Lord Lansdowne may yet have the opportunity to fulfil his promise to accept a Bill "that will prevent civil war." A further hopeful sign is to be found in the Government's continued comparative indifference to the progress of the volunteer movements, as to which Lord Crewe said that the Government's abstention from interference was largely due to the fact that "the risk of conflict had been diminished by the fact that neither side desired a conflict."

The Great Polo Contest.

The victory of Lord Wimborne's team in the International Polo Cup Matches is one more illustration of the truth of the saying that it is the unexpected that happens. Last year when the Duke of Westminster's team went to America to try and regain the Cup which the Meadowbrook representatives had won in 1909,—it having previously been held in England since 1886,—the chances of the English representatives were greatly fancied. They were, however, beaten in the two first games, decisively in the first by 5½ goals to 3, and by a very narrow margin,—4½ goals to 4¼,— in the second, and the Cup remained in America. No such high hopes were entertained of the team which crossed the Atlantic a few weeks ago. Lord Wimborne could not get together what was considered to be a representative English team, and an effort was actually made to have the contest postponed until the autumn. To this, however, the American Polo Association would not agree, and rather than let the Cup go by default, Lord Wimborne selected his team. It was regarded, however, as quite a forlorn hope, and until the surprising result of the first game came to hand on Sunday, even the most enthusiastic patriot had little confidence in the ability of the English representatives to make a good show, while no one dreamed that they could win. But the unexpected has happened, the "forlorn hope" has proved to be decidedly better than the defenders, and the Cup will now return to England. That it will stay there for some time no one can doubt, for in the International Polo Tournament, more perhaps than in any other contest, the Home team holds tremendous advantages over the visitors.

Monsoon Weather.

Yesterday was another day of squalls and showers with alternating periods of bright sunshine. The temperature has dropped several points since Monday, and it is now comparatively cool, with a maximum temperature of 85.1, and a minimum of 79.4. Contrast these figures with the returns for a week ago, and it will be found that now the day temperature is only two degrees higher than the night temperature was then. The change from the stifling weather which we "enjoyed" for a fortnight before the big storm last Saturday to the comparatively cool weather of the past few days is an exceedingly pleasant one. Rainfall is still considerably in defect, but the wind has now veered round to the quarter from which the rain comes, and the fact that another disturbance is forming in the Arabian Sea also indicates a heavier rainfall.

A Case of Hardship.

Our attention has been called to the case of Mr. Henry Streeter, who was recently dismissed, after serving in the G. I. P. Railway, Traffic Department, as a travelling ticket inspector for 35 years. We have received from Mr. Streeter a long statement of his case, which, put briefly, is as follows:—

Being unwell he applied for leave after nine years, as he had to travel over a wide range of something like 400 miles, and food arrangements were not proper, and the heat was excessive. Leave was not granted. Dr. Arnold at Bhusawal, however, sanctioned 14 days' sick leave, and Dr. Ambler at Manmad extended it by seven days; but he had to join before the expiry of leave owing to the rules of the Company, only newly promulgated, that those whose names do not appear on the muster-roll on the last day of the month have to wait for nearly three more months before they are paid. He joined work on 31st May, 1913, and went on strike with the others on 1st June. He rejoined with the others on the 8th June, one day previous to the day notified by the Traffic Department, but was not allowed permission along with two others, by Mr. J. C. Barton, the District Traffic Superintendent, to work. He was sent down to see the General Traffic Manager at Bombay. As he was very much exhausted, owing to age, sleeplessness and anxiety, he felt dizzy when entering the room where the General Traffic Manager was sitting with two others, and it was considered that his bearing was not in consonance with what it should be before his superiors. He declares that although his "attitude was not servile, it was far from disrespectful." He was dismissed. He appealed to the Home Board of Directors without avail. As in the Agent's circular it was not stated that any particular man would be dismissed, he is unable to understand why he was made an example of. He has letters of thanks from the late General Traffic Manager, Mr. A. Muirhead, thanking him for the interest he took on behalf of the Railway Company.

The case seems to us, if the above facts are correct, to be one of great hardship. In any case a man with such a long record of good service behind him deserved more lenient treatment. We trust that the authorities concerned will reconsider this case and do something for the man.

The Persia Society.

The annual meeting of the Persia Society, held in London on May 20th, was successful in every way. Professor E. G. Browne spoke on "The Religious Influence of Persia," his lecture being thoroughly enjoyed by a representative audience. We learn that the Society has had a year of extended usefulness, its membership has been increasing, and a number of gatherings have taken place which have served to deepen and widen the knowledge of Persia and her people. Mr. G. D. Turner, who was formerly connected with the Bombay Y. M. C. A. and subsequently went to Teheran, is the Honorary Secretary.

Official and Personal.

The Maharaja of Bikaner who has been laid up with fever at Mount Abu is now convalescent.

Lieutenant-Colonel Codrington, 13th Rajputs, officiates as Q. M. G., Meerut, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Lindesay proceeding on three and a half months' leave.

Major Spence on return from leave officiates as Deputy Secretary, Government of India, Army Department, vice Colonel Holloway proceeding on four months' leave in July.

ENGLAND WINS THE RUBBER.

INTERNATIONAL POLO CUP.

SENSATIONAL FINISH.

CROWD DAZED.

ENGLISH VICTORY GREETED WITH SILENCE.

BARRETT SCORES WINNING GOAL.

England won the second International Polo test match by 4 goals to 2 goals thus winning the rubber. The English victory was greeted by a record crowd which filled the grand-stands, with almost total silence, being apparently dazed with the result.

The game was favoured by ideal weather and as the result of previous rain the turf looked like velvet.

England opened very auspiciously and at the end of the fifth chukker they led by 3 goals to ¾. In the sixth chukker, however, the Americans carried their score to 2¾, while the English score stood at 3½.

The seventh chukker was characterised by a lot of close play and there was no score though the Americans were penalised ½ for a cross.

The last chukker opened sensationally and decided the game. Just at the start the Englishmen were penalised ½. Then Milburn scored, putting the defenders for the first time ahead. The score thus stood at 3¼ to 3 in America's favour. The crowd cheered frantically and play became desparate. A cross by Milburn, however, lost the Americans ¼ and almost immediately Barrett scored for England and made it possible for Lord Wimborne's team to recover the Cup which was taken away by America in 1909.

Captain Barrett was the saviour of the day, having practically pulled the game out of the fire just at the last moment and was carried to the club-house on the shoulders of the English supporters.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.

England won the second polo test match by 4 goals to 3¾.

LATER

America's score in the polo match was 2 3/4, not 3 1/4. By this second victory England win the rubber.

The teams were:—

ENGLAND.	
Captain Tomkinson	No. 1
Captain Cheape	No. 2
Captain Barrett	No. 3
Captain Lockett	back.
AMERICA.	
Mr. Lamontagne	No. 1
Mr. Monty Waterbury	No. 2
Mr. Larry Waterbury	No. 3
Mr. Milburn	back.

MEADOWBROOK, June 17.

The second polo test match was favoured by ideal weather to-day and a record crowd filled the grand-stands. A brisk breeze kept the temperature down. As the result of previous rain and wind, the turf looked like velvet. The betting was two to one on the visitors.

First Chukker:—Milburn got the ball and made a run down the field but Cheape cut in and carried the ball back. A few seconds later, Cheape picked the ball up from under Lamontagne's pony and scored after 171 seconds' play. Barrett scored again 45 seconds later. Lamontagne twice missed the goal by a foot. The ball was now passing up and down the field, the defenders playing a very vigorous game. The strong wind affected the play, especially the drives at the goal.

Score:—

England	2
America	0

Second Chukker:—The Americans were penalised ½ for a foul against Barrett. Shortly afterwards Milburn drove to Lamontagne who hit the ball almost up to the goal but Lockett saved a few feet from the post. The Englishmen then ran the ball up the ground. It came back again towards their own goal but again the Englishmen got possession and tearing down the field Barrett scored, after 127 seconds' play. Milburn twice cleverly saved goals in this period, once with a fine back-hander. The Americans had improved in combination and were safer at hitting. Their ponies also appeared to be galloping faster. The crowd was most enthusiastic.

Score:—

England	3
America	—½

Third Chukker:—Milburn hit the ball to midfield. Barrett galloped up and made a magnificent drive over three of the Americans' heads to Cheape who also made a fine lofting shot, just missing the goal. Afterwards the Englishmen went to pieces, three times failing to score from favourable positions. At this point, Milburn broke his stick and the American team was weakened until he returned with another.

Score:—

England	3.
America	½

Fourth Chukker:—Barrett missed a shot at the goal shortly after start. Later Tomkinson had the ball in open but just failed to score. L. Waterbury fished the ball out from a melee and passed to Lamontagne, who scored with a long drive. The same pair worked the ball down the field again but no goal was scored. Milburn just missed the goal before the end of this chukker. The Americans were penalised ½ on account of a foul by M. Waterbury against Barrett.

Score:—

England	3.
America	0.

Fifth Chukker:—Milburn made a long pass to M. Waterbury but the latter missed the shot at goal by a few feet. Shortly afterwards Milburn intercepted a pass from Cheape to Tomkinson and backed up by L. Waterbury scored after four minutes' play. On re-start, the Americans Again attacked but Lamontagne missed scoring from a difficult angle. The Englishmen's play was at this time somewhat wild. They were missing their shots repeatedly. Tomkinson failed at an easy chance. The Americans lost ½ for a penalty against L. Waterbury.

Score:—

England	3.
America	¾

Sixth Chukker:—Tomkinson scored at the outset, dribbling easily through the posts. Milburn then hit a goal for America. After this the Americans again attacked, M. Waterbury hitting the ball down the field. He was, however, ridden off the ball by Cheape in a most vigorous manner when nearing the goal. L. Waterbury then hit a wonderful goal from a very difficult angle. The Americans continued to attack but Lamontagne missed the goal by three feet. England was penalised ½ for a foul by Lockett against M. Waterbury.

Score:—

England	3½
America	2¾

Seventh Chukker:—This chukker opened with a lot of close play. There was no score but the Americans were penalised ½ for a cross by L. Waterbury.

Score:—

England	3½
America	2¼

Eighth Chukker:—The Englishmen lost ½ for a penalty against Lockett. Then Milburn scored, putting the defenders for the first time ahead. The crowd cheered frantically. The air was rent with the screams and toots of motor-horns. The score thus stood at 3¼ to 3 in America's favour. Play then became most desperate. The Americans continued to combine well and looked like being the winners. A cross by Milburn, however, lost them ¼ and almost immediately Barrett scored for England.

Score:—

England	4
America	2¾

AMERICAN CROWD DAZED.

LONDON, June 17.

On the conclusion of the game the American players rode up to their opponents and congratulated them on their success. The crowd, however, greeted England's win with almost total silence, being apparently dazed by the result. Barrett was carried to the club-house on the shoulders of the English supporters.

In last year's matches for the International Polo Cup the Duke of Westminster's team was defeated by the American four in the first game by 5½ goals to 3, and in the second by 4½ goals to 4¼.

The International Polo Cup has been in America since 1909, when the Meadow Brook team won it, and with it the Polo Championship of the World. The cup has been in existence since 1886, when it was won by an English team, and was held in England for 23 years. In 1902 an American team made an attempt to recover it, and failed, but succeeded on trying again seven years later.

PRESENTATION OF POLO CUP.

AMERICANS BEATEN AT THEIR OWN GAME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, June 17.

Mr. H. P. Whitney presented the polo cup to Lord Wimborne. There were no formalities.

The American papers wholeheartedly congratulate the winners, agreeing that England's success was in no case due to luck or accident but to superior play.

The Americans, say the journals, were beaten at their own game by a better team and England may well be proud of her men who came on a forlorn hope with only a sporting chance.

All the papers are in favour of an attempt to regain the cup next year.

NATIONALIST VOLUNTEERS.

INCREASING 15,000 A WEEK.

GROWING DANGER IN EXISTENCE.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Birrell referring to his statement of the 11th instant, said that the Nationalist volunteers were increasing at the rate of 15,000 a week.

Lord Robert Cecil thereupon moved an adjournment to call attention to the Government's failure to deal with the growing danger in the existence of volunteer forces in Ireland.

The motion will be debated to-night.

NATIONALIST IMPORTATIONS OF ARMS.

EFFECTIVE MEASURES FOR PREVENTION.

At question time Mr. Asquith stated that more effective steps would be adopted to prevent the Nationalists importing arms than had been the case in Ulster. The Government were now taking measures which they hoped would be effective everywhere.

CARRIAGE OF ARMS LEGAL.

LESS DISTURBANCE AND MORE REGARD FOR LAW.

LONDON, June 17.

Mr. Birrell said there was nothing illegal in drilling volunteers provided that permission of two magistrates was secured. Neither was carriage of arms illegal. There was at present less disturbance and more regard for law where volunteers existed than elsewhere in the country. The Government had been courageous at the beginning of the movement, and would continue courageous to the end.

NO GETTING OUT WITHOUT A DISASTER.

Mr. Bonar Law asserted that the Government had drifted into such a position that there was no prospect of its getting out without a disaster.

The motion to adjourn was defeated by 288 votes to 223.

NATIONALIST VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.

MR. REDMOND'S CONTROL ACCEPTED.

LONDON, June 17.

The Nationalist Volunteer Committee has reluctantly accepted Mr. Redmond's control through 25 nominees of the Irish party.

POLICY OF NEW FRENCH MINISTRY OUTLINED.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE PASSED BY CHAMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 16.

The Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the new Ministry by 370 votes to 137.

The Cabinet has made a declaration that its first act will be to pass the loan and introduce graduated income-tax. The Three-Years' Military Service Act will be strictly enforced until the Government are able to propose lightening of military burdens.

PARIS, June 17.

Replying to the debate on the Government's declaration, M. Viviani said that the youth of the country must be tested in field and at butts. Until this was done, the period of service in the regular army could not be curtailed.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

ORGANISED RESTRICTION OF PRODUCTION RECOMMENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 17.

At the close of the Cotton Congress Sir Charles Macara made a statement with regard to the position and prospects of Europe, America and India.

He thought that the outlook had never been blacker, though the cotton crop had reached huge dimensions and there had never been a larger number of mills or capacity for a larger output. France was one of the few countries presenting a hopeful report.

In conclusion, Sir Charles said, that no single country could regulate an industry as vast as the cotton industry.

The only way to meet the crises as they arose was by the organised restriction of production.

A committee was appointed to consider the details of the Punjab scheme. Among the members appointed were Sir Charles Macara, Messrs. Tattersall, Wadia and Johnson. Germany, Austria, Italy, and Belgium are also to be represented.

ALBANIAN REBELS WITHDRAW.

WHOLE DAY BATTLE.

HEAVY CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.

Fighting at Durazzo was practically continuous yesterday, the Insurgents apparently aiming at tiring out the garrison.

They sent a front of comparatively small contingents with orders to restrain their fire.

The defenders' casualties were 20 killed and 100 wounded. The Insurgents' losses are heavy.

A lull occurred in the evening. Fifteen hundred Malissori Loyalists have arrived from Alessio.

Artillery and rifle fire recommenced at 11-30 at night, and warships played searchlights on the hostile positions.

H. M. cruiser Defence has arrived.

NEAR THE PALACE.

DURAZZO, June 16.

The rebels to-day advanced to within a thousand yards of the palace.

REBELS WITHDRAW.

DURAZZO, June 16.

As a result of the arrival of reinforcements the rebels have withdrawn their whole line.

POSSIBLE DEADLOCK AT NIAGARA.

SPLIT BETWEEN REBEL LEADERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.

The mediation at Niagara is reaching a deadlock and is likely to conclude abortively on Friday. Simultaneously come reports of a serious split between Generals Villa and Carranza. The army is behind the former.

THE ROYAL HUNT CUP.

WON BY AN OUTSIDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.

LIE-A-BED, (25 to 1)	1
BRAXTED, (100 to 8)	2
HONEYWOOD, (100 to 7)	3
The Curragh, Clark	0
Bluestone, Donoghue	0
Jarnac II., Jelliss	0
Drinmore, Bullock	0
Berrilldon, Fox	0
Santair, Martin	0
Prue, Cooper	0
Aiglon, Foy	0
Bonbon Rose, Crisp	0
Outram, R. Stokes	0
Mohaez, Waggott	0
Castleton W. Huxley	0
Flippant, E. Huxley	0
Sands of Time, Lebson	0
Cuthbert, Buckley	0
Jamson, Spear	0
Young Pegasus, Prout	0
Wisemac McKenna	0
Ambassador, Wing	0
Bugler, Herbert	0

Won by two lengths; one and half lengths between second and third. Twenty-five ran.

THE RACE.

Settling down Jameson led on Sands of Time and Castleton. At half-way the order was Jameson, Bugler, Braxted and Ambassador. Close to home the winner rushed to the front and won finely. Outram was fourth. Time 1 minute 39 1/5 seconds. Ailon was favourite at 6 to 1.

ASCOT GOLD CUP.

Probable Starters and Jockeys with weights.—Aleppo, Foy: Junior, W. Huxley: Lorenzo, Whalley: all carry 9st. 4lbs.

Orsonville, Reiff: Cantileve, Walter Griggs: Bruleur, Stern, Rabble, Ch. Night Hawk, H. Jones: carry 9st.

Cincinnatus, Plant: Willbrook, Donoghue: Aldermaston, Prout: carry 7st. 7lbs.

OLYMPIA HORSE SHOW.

RUSSIAN CAPTAIN WINS JUMPING CHAMPIONSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.

A Russian captain Exe won the Jumping Championship at the Olympia Horse-Show after a tie with two Englishmen and two Frenchmen.

MARINE ENGINEERS ON STRIKE.

DEMAND FOR HIGHER WAGES.

700 VESSELS TO BE LAID UP.

CESSATION OF WORK IN COAL FIELDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.

A general strike of marine engineers on tramp steamers began at the English ports yesteray.

The strikers are demanding an increase of wages of 40s. a month for senior and 30s. for junior engineers.

It is feared that the strike may develop into a complete stoppage of all cargo shipping and it is expected that seven hundred vessels will be laid up to-day, which will involve cessation of work in Welsh and other coal-fields

"PARIS ON A VOLCANO."

SHALLOWNESS OF UNDERGROUND RAILWAYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.

Subsidences in the streets of Paris are due to the shallowness of the underground railways, which are in process of extention. The press publishes angry comments on the matter, declaring that Paris is seated on a volcano.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND HIS RIVER.

LOCATED BUT NOT SURVEYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.

Mr. Roosevelt lectured before the Royal Geographical Society yesterday in the presence of a distinguished audience.

He described his adventures with vampire fishes and bats, and said that the river which he discovered, had been roughly located but not accurately surveyed.

ILLEGAL COLLECTION OF CUSTOMS AT AZERBAIJAN.

SIR E. GREY'S REFERENCE TO RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.

In reply to a question with reference to the collection and appropriation of customs at Azerbaijan by the Russian agents as being a breach of the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907, Sir Edward Grey said:—"I have called the attention of the Russian Government to the matter and pending their reply, cannot make further statement."

EMPRESS OF IRELAND DISASTER.

ENQUIRY OPENS AT QUEBEC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

QUEBEC, June 17.

The enquiry into the Empress of Ireland disaster has been opened here.

CAPTAINS DISAGREE AS TO WHO CHANGED COURSE.

At the inquiry into the loss of the Empress of Ireland counsel for the Storstad said, that the mate was in charge of the Storstad when the Empress was first sighted.

He called up the captain when he ran into the fog but did not mention having sighted the Empress.

He called the captain because the latter had asked to be summoned if foggy weather set in.

When the captain got on deck the vessels were 800 feet apart. He immediately gave order to the engine-room to go full-speed astern.

The statements of the two captains seem to imply that each contends that the other changed his course, while each maintains that he did not.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ADEN, June 17.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Neuralia left Aden to-day at 4-35 p.m.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.

Surrey beat Essex at Leyton by seven wickets.

The Importation into India of the weekly Hindi paper called *Hindustani*, published in Mauritius, is prohibited.

VOTE OF CENSURE.

DEBATE IN LORDS.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S DENUNCIATION.

GOVERNMENT BY WIRE-PULLERS AND TACTICIANS.

LORD CREWE AND THE AMENDING BILL.

HOPES OF AN AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.

The House of Lords was crowded to-day when Lord Lansdowne moved his vote of censure. He said he doubted the use of secret conversations, and denounced the Government as being impervious to argument; but they were now frightened. It had been a government by wire-pullers and tacticians, not by Parliament.

He emphasised that the Amending Bill merely contained the old proposals. He said there was little likelihood that the House of Lords would accept it, but if the Government produced a Bill which would prevent a civil war and which had the general support of their own followers, then the Unionists would agree to the second reading and would consider it in Committee.

OPPOSITION IRRECONCILABLE.

Yet, whatever happened, the Opposition remained unabatedly and irreconcilably opposed to Home Rule. (Cheers.)

Lord Crewe declared that the delay in producing the Amending Bill was due solely to the Government's hope that an agreement would be reached.

Replying to Lord Milner Lord Crewe said there had been communications between the Government and Sir Edward Carson during the holidays. There had also been other communications.

GOVERNMENT AND VOLUNTEERS.

Lord Crewe, however, indicated that he relied much on the debates on the Amending Bill to produce the measure in a form which would receive general acquiescence. The Government's abstention from interference with the volunteer movements was largely due to the fact that life and property had not been affected and that the risk of conflict had been diminshed by the fact that neither side desired a conflict. The Amending Bill would be introduced early next week.

Lord Milner said that if there were to be a settlement the original Bill should be scrapped.

Lord Salisbury said the responsibility of averting a civil war rested with the Government.

LONDON, June 17.

The vote of censure in the House of Lords was talked out.

SIR EDWARD CARSON INTERVIEWED.

ONLY ONE COMMUNICATION FROM PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.

Sir Edward Carson stated in an interview, that the only communication he had received from Mr. Asquith was a letter from the Premier before Whitsuntide asking him to supply a map showing the positions of different parties in Ulster.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.

The death is announced of Mr. Bennet Burleigh.

Mr. Bennet Burleigh, the well-known war correspondent was on the staff of the Daily Telegraph since 1882. He had a varied and adventurous career: fought in the American War and was twice sentenced to death: Central News correspondent throughout the first Egyptian, and acted in nearly all the notable wars which have since occurred.

RELEASE OF MR. TILAK.

SENSATION AT POONA

IN GOOD HEALTH.

QUIETLY MOTORS TO HIS HOUSE AT NIGHT

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, June 17.

For some time past rumour has been busy fixing the date of the release of Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak. Some believed he would be released between 22nd June and 1st July, while others thought it would be some six months more before he would be set free. All rumours have, however, proved false and Mr. Tilak was released at 12-45 a.m. this morning. His health is fairly satisfactory. It is expected that some demonstration will take place in his honour and the news of his release has been welcomed by all sections of the community.

LATER.

Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak having served his sentence of six years' transportation for sedition, arrived in Poona about midnight last night by the Madras Mail and was taken in a motor car from the Railway Station to his house where no one apparently knew anything about his release. The news of his release has caused great excitement in the city of Poona where crowds of people are going to see him.

Mr. Tilak arrived here this morning at 12-45 a.m. He was brought by the Madras Mail up to Hadapsar station where he and the party of police officials accompanying him got down. From thence he was taken in a motor to his residence in Poona City, accompanied by Mr. Guider, Deputy Inspector-General of C. I. D. and Inspector Sadawartay.

Further enquiries go to show that Mr. Tilak left Mandalay on the morning of Tuesday, the 9th. There is, however, no truth whatsoever in the report that he spent two days on board the steamer at Madras.

While at Mandalay he devoted most of his time to reading and writing and has written two or three learned works which are still incomplete.

He is not at present in a position to grant interviews to the press, but hopes to be able to do so in a few days.

THE JOURNEY.

A continuous stream of callers from early morning waited on him to-day as the news of his arrival in Poona spread through the native town.

All the chief police officials went through the City to see there was no disturbance but nothing out of the common occurred.

The fact that Mr. Tilak was to be released was kept a profound secret.

Mr. Tilak says he left Mandalay on Monday afternoon, the 8th instant, and reached Rangoon early next morning. He was immediately taken on board a launch which conveyed him to an R. I. M. steamer which sailed for Madras the same day. The voyage to Madras occupied nearly eight days and on landing on Monday night, the 15th instant, he was put aboard the mail train for Poona accompanied by a police escort. Instead of coming on to Poona the mail train was stopped at Hadaspur, a small roadside station, a couple miles from Poona, last night, and Mr. Tilak was asked to alight. He was met by Mr. Guider, Assistant Inspector-General of Police and the head of the C.I.D., who with another officer drove him in a motor car to his residence in the City which he reached at about 1 a.m. this morning. It was only this morning that people in the City learned that Mr. Tilak had returned.

MR. TILAK INTERVIEWED.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 17.

Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak returned to Poona by the Madras mail at midnight on Tuesday.

It will be remembered that he was sentenced at the Bombay High Court by the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Davar in July 1908 to six years' rigorous imprisonment for seditious writing in his weekly vernacular paper the "Kesari."

DEPARTURE FROM MANDALAY.

He was originally imprisoned in the Ahmedabad jail but shortly after was transported to Mandalay where he put in his full term in a fort.

It is needless to recount the stormy incidents which resulted in the arrest and conviction of Mr. Tilak beyond this, that his trial for six days at Bombay gave the police a considerable amount of work to avert a riot during that restless week.

Once a prisoner in the Mandalay Fort the Bombay Government commuted his sentence of rigorous imprisonment to one of simple imprisonment.

He was released from the Mandalay Fort on the 8th inst. and travelled to Rangoon, which he reached the following morning, having been escorted by the Deputy Commissioner of Police C. I. D. (Burmah).

At Rangoon he was met by a police party consisting of Inspector Ring, Inspector Sarowate, Sergt. Jones, of the Poona force and several native constables, who put him on board a Royal Indian Marine steamer and accompanied him to Madras

The voyage from Rangoon to Madras occupied nearly eight days.

From Madras he was hurried on to Poona and was met at Dhond by Mr. J. A. Guider C. I. E. Deputy Inspector General of Police C. I. D. To avoid a crowd at the Poona railway station, Mr. Tilak and his escort alighted at Hadapsar, the next station from Poona and immediately drove to his residence in the City, where, beyond the members of his family, very few knew of his return.

NEWS OF HIS ARRIVAL.

But the next morning the news of his return spread like wild fire through the City and multitudes crowded into the streets leading to his residence to have a glimpse at their old hero, but Mr. Tilak kept within doors till 5 o'clock in the evening, having intimated that he would be on view so to speak at that hour.

Long before 5 o'clock dense crowds had assembled in the vacant spaces in front and in rear of his bungalow and as he descended the staircase great shouts of "Maharaj Tilak ki jai" and much clapping of hands greeted him.

It was with the utmost difficulty that he managed to squeeze through the jubilant ever-increasing crowd to reach a dais specially prepared for him. The moment he squatted cross-legged on the dais homage was paid to him. It is extraordinary that in the rush to merely touch his feet and salaam that no casuality occurred.

INTERVIEW WITH CHRONICLE'S REPRESENTATIVE.

Our representative was on the scene and after waiting for about half an hour Mr. Tilak granted him an interview. It was as much as our representative could do to get near him. But once he did Mr. Tilak received him with a hearty handshake and a pleasant smile and invited him to take a seat along side of him.

Mr. Tilak was looking quite fit and cheerful as he entered into conversation with our representative, but in the noise which prevailed and the impatience of thousands of hero-worshippers to pay him homage it was impossible for our representative to wring out more than a few sentences from him.

He answered cheerfully to the questions put to him. The first of which referred to the treatment he received during his imprisonment in Mandalay Fort.

KINDLY TREATED.

"I never expected such kind treatment from the authorities," replied Mr. Tilak, "I was undergoing simple imprisonment and occupied my time in reading and writing. I was of course not allowed to communicate with anybody except the members of my family in Poona, but my letters had to be scrutinized by my custodians before they went out.

Asked whether he kept good health during his incarceration Mr. Tilak replied that he was in perfect health all the time except about a year ago when he came in for an attack of diabetes. He was very carefully treated for that complaint and got over it just before his release.

"How do you propose to act in future, Mr. Tilak," asked our representative, "do you intend to resume a political career or go into retirment?"

"I have not yet decided what to do. I shall have to wait till this storm blows over which has been connected with my life."

Our representative then left, but the crowd remained to press forward individually and greet him after the Oriental custom.

THE TRIAL RECALLED.

DRAMATIC CLOSING SCENES.

The release of Mr. Tilak recalls a turbulent period in the history of India.

Mr. Tilak was arrested in Bombay at Sardar Griha, Sitaram Building, on the evening of Wednesday June 24th 1908 on charges of having published in his paper, "The Kesari," a seditious article entitled "The Country's Misfortune." Charges under sections 124 (A) and 153 of the Indian Penal Code were framed against him on the ground that the article was one "bringing or attempting to bring into hatred and contempt and exciting or attempting to excite disaffection against His Majesty and the Government established by law in British India, and also with promoting feelings of enmity between different classes of His Majesty's subjects."

Few will forget the great sensation which was caused by the arrest in Bombay, or the exciting times which followed. As Mr. Davar, who appeared for Mr. Tilak in the Police Court put it to the Magistrate on the morning of the day following the arrest. Mr. Tilak was an educated gentleman, holding a very high position in the western community, particularly in the Maratha districts, and the news that he had been arrested came as a great shock to the people by whom he was regarded as a leader.

On June 29th, Mr. Tilak was committed to the sessions, and so intense was the excitement and so large the crowd which gathered round the Court-house that Mr. Aston, the Magistrate had to be escorted to the Court by mounted police. The crowd got out of hand, and a number of people were arrested for stone-throwing.

Several applications were made for bail, but all were refused, and Mr. Tilak was kept in gaol until the commencement of the Sessions trial on July 13th. Charges were then preferred against him in respect of two articles which had appeared in his paper entitled "The Country's Misfortune" and "Those Comedies are Not Lasting," and Mr. Tilak, assisted by a number of counsel and pleaders, conducted his own case.

The trial occupied Mr. Justice Davar and a special jury eight days, five of which were taken up by Mr. Tilak's address in his own defence. It would have been a remarkable speech had it been delivered by counsel appearing for a client in the ordinary way; but made as it was in his own defence it can only be described as wonderfully clear and calmly reasoned.

On the last day of the trial the Court sat from 11-30 in the morning until 9-30 at night, and the closing scenes of the trial were most dramatic. The jury retired to consider their verdict at a few minutes after 8 o'clock, and the hour and a quarter they were away was a period of the most intense anxiety for every one in Court. On each of the three counts in the indictment the jury were divided in the proportion of seven to two, the majority being in favour of a verdict of guilty. Having ascertained from the foreman, Mr. George Anderson, that there was no chance at all of the jury becoming unanimous, Mr. Justice Davar said he agreed with the verdict of the majority, and proceeded, very gravely and impressively, to pass a sentence of six years' transportation and a fine of Rs. 1,000.

The grave words of the learned Judge, in passing sentence, linger yet in the memory of those who were in Court to hear them; as also do the words of Mr. Tilak, when he was asked, after the jury's verdict had been returned, if he had anything to say.

"In spite of the verdict of guilty," he said, "I maintain that I am innocent. There are higher powers than this tribunal, and it seems the will of Providence that the cause I represent will prosper more by my suffering."

APPEALS AGAINST THE SENTENCE.

Mr. Tilak appealed to the Advocate-General (the late Mr. Branson) for a certificate to appeal to the Privy Council, but this was refused. Subsequently, an appeal was made to a full bench of the Bombay High Court to grant a certificate, but this Bench, which consisted of Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Batchelor, also refused to grant the necessary certificate. They held, however, that the fine which had been imposed as part of the sentence, was not legal, and ought to be remitted. This was done. Application was then made direct to the Privy Council for special leave to admit the appeal, and this, too, was refused.

Afterwards, the sentence of transportation, which amounted to rigorous imprisonment, was reduced to one of simple imprisonment by the Government of Bombay. Mr. Tilak, who after his sentence had been lodged in Sabarmati Gaol, near Ahmedabad, was removed, after the decision of the Full Bench in Bombay, to Mandalay Gaol and was there treated during his incarceration as a political prisoner.

MR. TILAK'S FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

It is believed that Mr. Tilak intends to proceed to England shortly to instruct counsel in the appeal pending in the Privy Council in connection with the famous adoption case. It will be remembered that Mr. Tilak and Mr. Khaparde, a pleader from Amraoti and a devotee of Mr. Tilak, acted as trustees, along with three others to the Tai Maharaj, widow of a very rich high priest at Kolahpur. At the time of the death of the high priest, Tai Maharaj was pregnant, and by his will the deceased had directed that if a male child were not born to his widow the trustees should select a suitable son and adopt him with Tai's consent. Trouble arose over the adoption. A son was adopted, but subsequently Tai Mahraj stated that her consent was obtained unduly and by force. A complaint was made to the Collector of the district, who adopted certain proceedings, in the course of which Mr. Tilak was examined. Sanction was then granted to prosecute Mr. Tilak regarding that evidence for perjury and Mr. Aston, the then Sessions Judge of Poona convicted and sentenced Mr. Tilak to a long term of imprisonment. Mr. Tilak appealed to the High Court, and the conviction was quashed by Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the then Chief Justice.

Civil proceedings were then taken in the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Poona by a son adopted by Tai Maharaj after the adoption of the son selected by Mr. Tilak, to have the latter's adoption set aside. The Subordinate Judge held in favour of Mr. Tilak, and an appeal was made to the High Court against that decision. That appeal was head by a bench consisting of Mr. Justice (now Sir Narayan) Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton, who after several hearings reversed the decree of the Lower Court and held in favour of the boy adopted by Tai Maharaj the second time.

From this decree of the High Court leave has been granted to appeal to the Privy Council and the appeal has become ripe for hearing there.

RIOTS IN BOMBAY.

For several days following the trial and conviction of Mr. Tilak there were most serious riots in and around Bombay. The mill-hands refused to go to work, the police were attacked at various places, mill compounds were invaded and mill premises damaged, and the police and volunteers fired on the mob, several being killed and wounded. The greater portion of the business of the city was at a standstill, for several days, and it was a full week after the end of the trial before conditions became normal again. A Proclamation calling upon "all sober citizens" to assist in restoring order was issued on July 28th, and on the following day most of the strikers returned to work in the mills, which was the signal for the disturbances to cease.

Mr. Coupland, Secretary to the Bihar Government, Revenue Department, has been granted home leave on account of illness.

Construction has been sanctioned of a new railway bridge over the Mutha river, G. I. P. R., near Poona, at an estimated cost of four and a half lakhs.

MR. BAL GANGADHAR TILAK.

Who was released at Poona early on Wednesday morning after six years' imprisonment at Mandalay.

DACOITY IN EAST BENGAL.

A MOHAMEDAN'S HOUSE LOOTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 17.

A daring dacoity is reported to have been committed recently in the house of a Mahomedan, named Jemir Mollah, at Dhoir village in the jurisdiction of the Nawabgunge police station of the Dacca District.

A gang of some two dozen men, armed with guns, swords and axes, was breaking open the main door with a battering ram when the owner and the other inmates of the house escaped by a back door. The dacoits ransacked the house with the aid of lighted torches and broke open two safes containing Rs. 2,000 in cash and jewellery. They looted the contents and shot a servant who attempted to offer resistance, seriously wounding him. The ruffians then fired some shots to scare away the neighbours who were collecting on the spot. The dacoits left the house with the booty without being detected. No arrest has yet been made.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, the 16th June, should be regarded as a half weather working day for vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

It has also been decided that Tuesday, the 16th June, should be considered as a half weather working day in the stream.

A serious fire broke out at Jhelum about midnight on Monday in the new quarters near the flour mill buildings. Two pucca buildings have been entirely gutted. Damage to the property is estimated at Rs. 4,000.

BELGAUM MURDER TRIAL.

GARLANDS FOR ACCUSED'S WIFE.

SUNDRI'S EVIDENCE.

The trial of (1) Hari Govind kalkandri, a Sowsar, (2) Yalla bin Mallya Kalsai and (3) Satty bin Shuddu Tallure in connection with the alleged murder of one Shankar Rowji Deshpande, clerk of the first accused, was resumed to-day before Mr. L. C. Crump, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, and a jury.

The first accused is charged with abetting the murder of Shanker Rowji Deshpande at the hands of Yalla Sattya, and one Amrit Banuji Deshpande about the end of April or the beginning of May, 1913, and also with abetting Amritta in the abduction of Shanker in order that the latter might be murdered. Against the second and third accused charges of murder and of abduction with intent to murder are framed.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, June 17.

Mr. Norton continued his cross-examination of Keshav. Witness said Harinana had gone to Kalkhundri for the aniversary of the diety Narayan in March last. He did not remember if Laxmibai accompanied him. The Collector had "pansupari" in Hari's house fifteen days after Shankar's disappearance. Laximbai had not returned from Kalkundri then. Witness stated before the Committing Magistrate that he remembered the date of Shankar's disappearance because he asked fees of him on 4th May. Hari returned from Kalkundri on the 7th. Shankar frequently slept outside. He did not know when he used to come home as he was early at school. He did not see Shankar and Ambur start for Belekundri. He told the Magistrate that Ambu and Shankar went at 3 or 3-30. They were leading the cycles. Before the Magistrate he stated they rode them. Next day he saw the accused. Harinana never left his house on business. He wrote the first letter in his room. Harinana warned him, but said nothing more.

When witness's deposition before the Magistrate was read out to him in which he stated that he had handed a bundle to his father, witness said:—I did not make that statement. I have signed that deposition. I opened my box. During examination I forgot to give the bundle to my father. Shankar was arranging his cupboard. Before keeping this bundle he was called away. I told him he left this bundle. He told me to keep it. I did not return it to him because he did not ask for it. I have often seen Laxmibai writing. I saw it while passing the room. She gave the writing to me for correction. In this case there is not a single writing corrected by me. Before the Magistrate I stated that Harinana told Shankar to go with Ambana to Balekundri. The Magistrate may have forgotten to record it. I have signed that statement as true.

Cross-examined by Mr. Datar, witness stated:—Shankar never gave a ring and a "Taweez" in my hands. I say they are of gold because they look like those of gold.

The next witness Sundri stated that she was kept by Shankar. Shankar had once taken her to Harinana's house at night. Laxminbai was there. Shankar had gone to her the night before he went to Balekundri. She never saw Shankar afterwards. He had the ornaments when he left. He did not return. Shankar used to come to her house every night. She sent a letter to Karambla. Once or twice she sent garlands of flowers to Laxmibai at Shankar's request.

Witness identified Laxmibai and ornaments.

Continuing witness said:—Shankar and Harinana, pulled on well before. I don't know how they were getting on latterly. Shankar said that he was going to have a separate house as people complained of his intimacy with Hari's wife.

Cross-examined by Mr. Norton, witness said:—I was Shankar's mistress for five or six years. He gave me no presents; only maintained me. I used to get Rs. 10 or 12 and also house-rent from him every month. He used to come to me at 11 p.m., and left at 6 a.m. I know Sakharam Shindo for the last two or four years. I know Nizamuddin, police officer. He had been to me once after Shankar's disappearance with witness Sakharam.

A MOONLIGHT WALK.

It is not usual for us to visit respectable married ladies. I was out for a walk with Shankar in moonlight. He took me to Hari's house. He did not suggest that I should see Hari's wife. I went upstairs into the "sofa" to the right Shankar did not accompany me. Laxmibai was there. Nobody introduced us. Laxmibai had never seen me before. She asked me where I lived. There was no other conversation between us during the half hour I was there. She did not say goodbye when she left. I never went to her again. Shankar joined me then. We went home arm in arm in bright moonlight. Twice I sent flower gajaras to Laxmibai at Shankar's request. Shankar told me to send "gajaras" to the house. I sent "gajaras" to Harinan's wife and Shankar's wife. Before the Magistrate I mentioned that the "gajaras" were for both of them. The statement was read to witness.

Counsel then read the statement which said that the "gajaras" were sent to Laximbai only.

Witness proceeded:—I loved Shankar and he loved me much. I saw Laxmi at the bungalow of the Police Superintendent. Other police officers were also there. Laximbai was the only woman present. The police asked me whether I knew her. I said, yes. Laxmibai said in the presence of the Superintendent that she never saw me. Two rings similar to one in the case were shown to witness. Witness could not identify the real one from the three. She selected two as those like that, of Shankar but both were not Shankar's. Witness said she saw the "tawiz" when it was first prepared two or three years ago. She never handled it afterwards. When another "tawiz" was shown to witness she said that was Shankar's. She was again shown the real one which she said was Shankar's because both were of the same pattern.

Mr. Norton had not concluded his cross-examination of this witnes when the court rose for the day.

Mr. D. B. Binning, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. B. D. Manerikar, Public Prosecutor, Belgaum and Mr. G. K. Oka, Assistant Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. E. Norton and Mr. Kirtikar, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. Kulkarni, Pleader, were for the first accused and Messrs. Dattar and Soman, pleaders, for the other two accused.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

EXPLOSIVES EXPERT'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, June 17.

At the conspiracy trial to-day the first witness called was Lieutenant-Col. Muspratt Williams, Chief Inspector of Explosives to the Government of India. Witness described the various bombs he had examined during the recent years. He said the fragments of the Delhi bomb and the Lahore and other bombs were very similar and he was of the opinion that these bombs were very much alike in manufacture.

The next witness was Major Turner, Inspector of Explosives, who gave similar evidence.

In the cross-examination by Mr. S. K. Sen, witnes said he would not swear that the Delhi, Lahore and other bombs he had described were precisely similar in manufacture, nor that the methods of explosion in all was the same. Witness said that if the explosive mixture found in the bomb cap seized at Amir Chand's were placed in a bomb and thrown would explode without the aid of any fuse or detonator. Witness was of the opinion that the cap seized at Amir Chand's would be very efficient as a detonator for such a bomb as the Badreswar bomb which was shown in the Court.

The Court adjourned till to-morrow.

"BURMA CRITIC" DEFAMATION CASE.

APPLICATIONS TO CHIEF COURT BY MR. C. ARNOLD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 17.

In the original side of the Chief Court before Mr. Justice Ormond Mr. C. Arnold, editor of the "Burma Critic" appeared to-day asking for a peremptory date of hearing of the case brought by Captain Finnie against Mr. Arnold and Mr. P. Ripley, printer and publisher of the "Burma Critic," claiming Rs. 15.000 as damages for alleged libel.

He also prayed for a transfer of the suit to the court of Mr. Justice Robinson on the ground that Mr. Justice Ormond had sat on some of the cases against Mr. Arnold. Mr. Rutledge on behalf of the plaintiff did not oppose the application.

The Court fixed August 18th as the date of hearing of the case in order to enable the shorthand notes of the Privy Council case against Mr. Arnold to reach by that time. The judge refused the transfer of the suit at present.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 17.

No interest was shown in any section in the Calcutta share market to-day. Transactions included:—

Coal,—Baraboni 13; New Ditturya 7 8/8; Raneegunge 21¼, 21 3/8 and 21½; South Govindpore 8½ and 8¾; Teetulmuri 9½ and 9¾.

Jute,—Barnagore (ord) 61 and 62; Hooghly (pref) 7½; Kauknarrah (ord) 188 and 191 (small lot).

Cotton,—Dunbar (ord) 16; Goosury (ord) 7; New King Mill (ord) 20 and 21.

Miscellaneous,—R. Scott Thomson 10 and 10⅛.

Tea,—Phaskowa 103.

TIRED.

WORN-OUT AND RUN DOWN.

The appetite grows poor, nights are passed sleeplessly, devoid of energy or ambition lifeless without any reasonnary day's work, listless and grow fagged out over the ordiunable to find the cause. We find ourselves and are so often That's what many of us often we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking at the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

In Neurasthenia and the impotence of old age, this remedy gives especially marked results. Energy is in all cases quickly restored.

These Pearls build up the delicate tissues, and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions. They renew vitality, replace weakness with strength, keen wits for dulled brains, and transform the dejected and desponding into healthy and cheerful men and women.

Price, per bottle of 40 pills Rs. 2, 3 bottles Rs. 5-8; V. P. 4 annas extra.

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ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICA

COMPANY, DEPT. B. M.,

155, Jumma Musjid Market

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

A COMMON GAMING HOUSE.

BETTING ON CHESTS SOLD AT OPIUM SALE.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

DHANJI JAIRAM AND KARSANDAS LAKHMIDAS *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was a criminal appeal, in which the appellants were charged with offences under sections 4 and 5 of the Gambling Act (Bombay Act IV of 1887) with keeping a common gaming house and gambling therein.

They were tried, along with others who had been acquitted for the same offence, by the Third Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, who, finding them guilty, sentenced them each to pay a fine of Rs. 201, or in default three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

On the 6th January, 1914, Inspector Spiers, armed with a warrant from the Commissioner of Police, raided the shop of the accused, which is near the Fire Brigade station on the Kalbadevi Road. Inspector Spiers found a box in which the first accused put the money which he received from persons who registered bets with him on the number of chests of opium sold at Calcutta In all Rs. 145-6-4 was found, and among the money was the five rupees which Inspector Spiers had previously marked and given to one Chotalal, who, in his turn, gave them to Parbhudas and Gopal, who went and took bets with the two accused. There were also two books, one red and the other green. In the red book were registered what is known as the "Ank" bets, i.e., from figure 1 to 10, and in the green book the "Farak" bets, i.e., from figures 11 to 100. Two printed sheets giving the dates on which the sales of opium at Calcutta took place were found in the shop.

The accused put in a written statement before the Magistrate in which it was admitted that they did "Ank" business. But they said that they stood an equal chance of winning or losing and that they charged no commission or brokerage. Their place was not a common gaming house, as it was not kept or used "for profit or gain," because no commission was charged.

The Third Presidency Magistrate, in convicting the accused, observed:—"There is no doubt that the "Ank" and "Farak" books were found in the premises of the accused, who admit doing "Ank" business. These books are instruments of gaming (5 Bombay Law Reporter 149, page 1047). Hence it is proved that the accused had a room and in it instruments of gaming were found. The only point for determination left is what is intended by the words "for the profit or gain," of the person owning, occupying, using or keeping such house, room, or place whether by a charge for the use of the instruments of gaming or of the house, room, or place or other howsoever" in section 3 of the Act. The contention of the defence is that on each transaction there must be a sure profit or gain by way of commission or brokerage and if the accused stand to lose on their bets then it cannot be said to be "for their profit or gain," and therefore the premises cannot be "a common gaming house." To my mind the words "for the profit or gain" do not necessarily import profit or gain on each transaction but mean as "a matter of business" or as "a means of earning" just as the words "won for gain" in the Civil Procedure Code gives jurisdiction to a Court, though the defendant's business may result in loss. Every man is assumed to do business "for profit or gain," for no one works in order to lose. The accused would not do "Ank" business if they had no gain or profits, the odds being always in their favour."

Mr. Talyarkhan, for the appellants, contended that the appellant did not keep the gaming house at the premises, where he had also his hosiery shop. He had kept this business of "Ank" side by side with his permanent business of shop-keeping. There was no certainty of his getting the money from the constituents, but there was only a probability. There was no evidence that the appellant made any profit in that transaction or in any one previously. The Magistrate was wrong in presuming that the business was for profit or gain. He then referred to 17 Bom. 184 and 39 Cal. 968, and contended that the books found with the accused were not the instruments for gambling as required by section 3 of the Gambling Act. The books were not absolutely necessary for the transaction as the parties could have very well carried the figures in their memory At the most these books were reference papers for the transactions entered into between the parties.

His Lordship, Mr. Justice Heaton, in delivering judgment, said that it was not necessary to add anything to what had been said by the Magistrate. As the law on the points urged before the Court was sufficiently understood by decisions of the High Court, there was no reason to interfere in the conviction and sentence on the appellant by the Magistrate. Their Lordships discharged the rule.

Mr. Talyarkhan, with Mr. Govindlal Thakore, appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader represented the Crown.

COTTON FIGURE GAMBLING.

IMPRISONMENT CANCELLED AND A FINE IMPOSED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

KARSANDAS LAXMIDAS *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was a criminal application for revision made to their Lordships by the Hon. C. H. Setalwad, (instructed by Mr. Govindlal N. Thakore).

The applicant was charged with having been guilty of the offences under sections 4 and 5 of the Bombay Gambling Act, and tried by the Third Presidency Magistrate of Bombay. The Magistrate found the accused guilty of the offences with which he was charged and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for three weeks.

The accused had a shop at Mumbadevi which was raided by the Superintendent Walker, who found the accused in the shop, and also papers on which *Jota Patio* bets were registered. Those were bets taken on the number of bales of cotton to be sold that day at Liverpool. Inspector Spiers marked four rupees and gave them to one Nandlal, who went to the shop of the accused and laid bets on *Jota Patia*. The accused was then arrested.

Mr. Setalwad, for the applicant, contended that his client was doing business in "Teji Mandi" transactions, which were to be determined by the result of cotton sales communicated from Liverpool every day. No books were kept for the business done, but loose sheets of paper were used for reference. The only question was whether the sheets found on the premises were the instruments of gambling, as required by the Bombay Gambling Act. They were simply helps to memory. The test to be applied to know whether a particular thing was an instrument for the commission of the offence was whether it was used as such in the transaction, and not merely as an ancilliary object. Those sheets did not come into existence before the transaction was complete, and therefore could not be called instruments for gambling. Further this business was not done on merely chance but on definite information. The sentence of imprisonment inflicted was also heavy, taking into consideration the circumstances of the case.

His Lordship, Mr. Justice Heaton, in delivering the judgment of the Court, observed that the applicant was first convicted and sentenced under the Bombay Gambling Act on the 24th February, 1914, and four days later he was found gambling under similar circumstances. The applicant was released on bail after serving the sentence of imprisonment for three days. As their Lordships were reluctant to send a person back to jail to undergo the unexpired period of the sentence of imprisonment, they cancelled the unexpired period and confirmed the conviction and sentence, the appellant to pay a fine of Rs. 500.

PLAGUE RULES.

MAHABLESHWAR DECISION SET ASIDE

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

S. D. DAVAR AND M. S. NICHOLSON *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. G. E. Stewart, First Class Magistrate at Mahableshwar.

The applicants were convicted by the First Class Magistrate at Mahableshwar under section 188 of the I. P. Code of disobedience of an order duly promulgated by a public servant under Plague Rule No. 5, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs 15 each.

The facts of this case were fully reported when their Lordships granted a rule.

Yesterday, the case on for hearing before their Lordships Justices Heaton and Shah. Their Lordships after hearing Mr. Talyarkhan made the rule absolute.

His Lordship, Mr. Justice Shah, in passing judgment, observed that the facts of the case showed that there was not any disobedience of the order of a public servant lawfully promulgated on the part of the accused wrongfully. The explanation which they had given appeared to their Lordships very reasonable under the circumstances of the case. The conviction was therefore set aside, and the fines, if paid, were ordered to be refunded.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan (instructed by Mr. G. S. Rao) appeared for the applicants.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

A SOLICITOR'S INSOLVENCY.

WIFE GETS ADJUDICATION ORDER. ANNULLED.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar presided yesterday at a sitting of the Insolvency Court and disposed of among other things the following business:—

RE ARTHUR LOUIS COHEN.

Mr. Kapadia for the insolvent applied for two months' extension of the interim order. Counsel stated that his client, who was the proprietor of a theatrical company, was endeavouring to settle but the creditors were not coming to terms.

His Lordship granted the application.

RE KHUSHRO NAOROJI BANAJI.

Mr. K. B. Dastur appeared for the insolvent and moved absolute a rule for entering up satisfaction of the judgment passed against the insolvent twelve years ago

In this case the insolvent had filed his petition on 21st November 1902 and obtained his personal discharge on 1st April 1903. On that day judgment was entered in favour of the official assignee for Rs. 5,846, being the total amount of the debts due by the insolvent. The assets of the insolvent that vested in the official assignee were his share in the Pawai estate, which had been the subject matter of litigation in the High Court for several years. The receiver of that estate made payments to the official assignee on accounts of the insolvent's share from time to time aggregating in all to Rs. 6,359, from which sum all the debts were discharged. The insolvent, therefore, prayed for an order for entering up satisfaction of the judgment and a direction to the receiver of the Pawai estate that all further payments due to him as to his share should be made to him direct.

His Lordship made the order prayed for by making the rule absolute.

RE ABDUL SAKUR ISMAIL.

Mr. Captain for two of the creditors applied for a warrant of arrest against one Janu Hassam. Counsel stated that the insolvent had in his schedule shown shares of joint stock companies of the value of Rs. 5,500 as his assets. The official assignee did not get them and in his public examination the insolvent stated that they were with his creditor Janu Hassam. The official assignee thereupon made several endeavours to recover the shares from Janu but he failed and he eventually obtained an order for the public examination of Janu. A day was fixed for his examination but he did not turn up and sent his man to obtain an adjournment. The adjournment was granted but the man did not turn up on the second occasion too.

His Lordship granted a rule to show cause why a warrant of arrest should not issued.

Re NUSSERVANJI MUNCHERJI CAMA.

Mr. Davar appeared for the wife of the insolvent, a solicitor of the High Court, and moved absolute a rule for the annulment of the adjudication order. Counsel said that there were only four creditors and they were all paid in full by the applicant. The amount thus paid came to over Rs. 19,000.

His Lordship made the rule absolute on condition that the applicant paid the commission of the official assignee's office.

His Lordship then granted discharge to several insolvents.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY THE 18TH OF JUNE, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

S C Ct 731-27983-12—Daphtary F and D Hirji Mulji and anr v. Punja Jairam Madhowji K & C Part Heard.

424-13—Bheemji & Co Amarchand Madhovji & Co a firm vThe Trustees of the Port of Bombay Little & Co. Part heard 7 4-14.

813-13—Bick. M R and Co Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy v. Maneckbai widow and ors Shamrao M & H.

702-13—Payne & Co The Arab Steamers Ltd. v. Haridas Asanand & Sons a firm Bhaishanker K & G.

1122-12—Manchersaw & N Yeshwantprasad Hariprasad Desai & Co a firm v Messrs Hormusji Rattonji Oomrigar & Co a firm Jehangir and S.

837-13—Sabnis and G Bibibai v. Mahomed Hoosein & ors. M B Chotia.

1027-13—Smetham B & Co Aishabai widow v. A M Jeewanji & Co a firm Payne & Co.

655-12—Bhaishanker K & G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v. Prof. Tribhowandas Kallianji Gajjar and ors Bicknell M R & Co Tyabjee D & Co.

1056-13—Captain & V Gomtibai v. Vallabhdas Hirji a firm and ors Shroff D & D.

45-14—Jamsetji R & D Magana Nursee v. Rajanna Nursee Metha and D.

1149-13—J A Valles Anna Domingo Marianda & anr v. Jaoquinne Vincente Pinto and ors.

187-13—Dastur and Co Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal v. The Municipal Comr. for the City of Bombay Crawford B & Co.

775-13—Crawford B & Co The Trustees of the Improvement of the City of Bombay v. Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal Dastur and Co. Crawford B and Co.

961-13—Edgelow G W & Co Mulji Carsondas v. Madhowji Thakersey & Co a firm Payne & Co.

287-14—Mulla & Mulla Bai Gojana widow & another v Lavji Mayashankar Trivedi and ors. Mulji & Tha.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod. In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suit for disposal in Chamber.

1141-13—Sm. B. & Co., Pestonji Massarwanji Kirawalla v. Ramchandra Balaram Naik.

To speak to the Minutes of Consent Decree.

792-04—Wadia G. & Co., Nandlal Thakersey das v. Sewsamal Gangaram & ors. Edg. G. W. & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

601-13—Rustomji and Co, Mathuradas Gordhandas and ors v Runchordas Kallianji and ors, Ard H D and Co, Little and Co, Mans H M and Co, Soonderdas and Co, Rustomji and Co.

341-13—Shroff D and D, Bai Gajrabai widow v. Shamrao Shivshanker Talpade, Little and Co.

652-13—Amin and D (For a Pauper), Nandlal Khushallji v Bai Navivahu widow Madh K and C.

234-14—Matu J and M, Mathuradas Cullianji and ors v Maneckbai widow, Tyabji D and Co.

255-14—Mulji & Tha R D Sethna v Moosa Haji Essa & ors Mulji & Tha. In person (paupers)

560-11—Payne & Co., Mathuradas Callianji & Co., a firm v. Amratlal Virchand and anr Sbamrao M. & H

821-13—Ardeshire H. D. & Co., Abdul Kadar Abdulla Haji Dawood and ors. v. Hormusji Nasserwanji Vakil and ors. Payne & Co.

833-13—Edgelow G. W. & Co., The Fine Knitting Co., Ld., Tyab Hamid & Co. a firm Khunderao L & M.

364-12—Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Ramratan Melavi a firm v. Aydan Pirdan & anr Captain & V.

888-13—Khunderao L. & M. Tyab Hamid & Co., a firm v. The Fine Knitting & Co., Ld., Edgelow G. W. & Co.

967-12—Mulji & Th. The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Bai Nani Widow and ors. Tyabji D. & Co.

681-13—Payne and Co R D Sethna v Rajabally Chandubhoy Patell & Ez.

935-13—Surajmal and Co., Nanabai Sultanali Allibhai & ors. v. Jamesedji R & D Dhunjishaw & B. Kharas & Pandya.

1059-13—Payne and Co., Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy v. Chunilal & Co., a firm Little and Co.

62-13—Matu. J. & M. Dharamsey Jaitha a firm v. Tarachand Khoosal & anr.

1131-13—Patell and Ez. Rahimtoola Meherally & ors. v. Kasambhai Allibai Payne and Co.

630-11—Hiralal and Co. Keshowji Anandji v. Ranchodbhai Mathurabhai & ors. Malvi H. M. & R.

1060-13—Malvi H. M. and R. Bai Ratanbai widow & anr v Dawoodbhai Noorbhoy & ors. Payne & Co., Jamsetji R. & D. Motichand & D.

841-13—C. P. D'Cunha Shantaram Bhawram & ors v Satyabhamabai widow & ors D. J. Mantri.

BASE COINERS AT WORK.

ARRESTS IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 16.

It is reported that some coiners have been busy at work in some of the Southern districts, striking false rupees in metal dies in large quantities. The composition of the coins is said to be mostly silver and they are so excellent in make, that it is difficult for untrained persons to detect them.

Several such coins have reached Mr. M. Pauparao, the Superintendent of the Mand S. M. Railway Police who is at present investigating the matter.

Very recently at Trichinopoly a man was found in possession of about 350 of these cast coins and about twenty, rupee moulds in the Trichinopoly cantonment.

The local police seized them all and arrested the man as also a Mahomedan of Madras who is suspected to have had a hand in the manufacture of coins.

ALLEGED PREACHING OF SEDITION.

MULLA'S STRANGE DOCTRINES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 17.

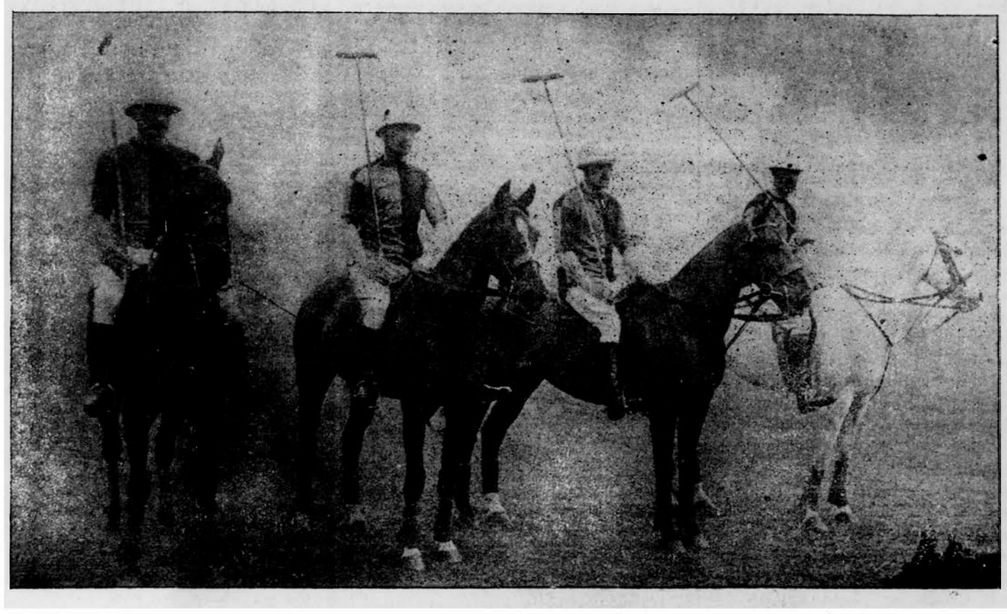
The case against Kajimuddi Mulla is proceeding before the Magistrate of Sylhet. The accused was arrested on a charge of delivering seditious speeches at Laksam.

The evidence went to show that the Mulla always preached the following four doctrines:—(1 Convert all Hindus to Islam; (2) Do not pay any tax to the Government, (3) Don't "salam" any "Feringi" and (4) Fight against the Government.

The Assistant Surgeon of Sylhet has declared after a medical examination that the Molla is not insane.

The case is adjourned till the 25th June.

INTERNATIONAL POLO.



The first and third figures from the left are Captain Tomkinson and Captain Barrett of the English Team.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

ALLEGED UNFIT BUILDINGS.

The weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the chairman, Mr. Cawasji Jehangir presiding.

Consideration was given to two letters from the Comissioner in which he requested sanction to prohibit the further use of buildings belonging to two individuals on the ground of their being ill-lighted and ill-ventilated.

The first letter referred to a building owned by Mr. K. S. Sanghani, and situated at Matunga. In this case the Commissioner stated that a notice had been served on Mr. Sanghani in accordance with Section 378 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, as amended and re-enacted by Section 13 of the City of Bombay (Amendment) Act 1911, calling upon him to show cause why the further use as a dwelling of building No. 1066A at Matunga belonging to him should not be prohibited for the reasons given below:—

(1 The middle two rooms do not abut on any open space and are therefore ill-lighted and ill-ventilated; (2) the light and ventilation of the 2nd room counting from north to south and abutting on the east external wall is obstructed by a passage on the first floor and (3) the area of some of the rooms is less than 100 square feet.

Mr. Sanghani wrote on the 22nd December observing that the building was quite fit for human habitation and that there had never been any local case of plague or any other disease. He maintained that the rooms received light and air in accordance with new bye-law No. 14.

Yesterday Mr. Sanghani appeared in person before the Committee, and contended that his building was constructed in accordance with bye-laws, but said he was prepare to carry out any repairs or alterations that the Committee might suggest.

This matter was referred to a sub-committee for report.

The second case related to a building at Chinch Bunder Road, owned wy Mr. Devji Khetsi Jetha. The grounds urged were that some of the rooms were dark and ill-ventilated. The owner in this case also protested through their solicitors, against the proposed action of the Commissioner. It was stated in the letter by the solicitors that no room in their building was dark or ill-ventilated and that the whole of the ground floor of the building was used as a godown with the exception of a small room near the staircase, and measuring about 4' by 6', which is used for keeping books and other miscellaneous articles.

This matter was also referred to the same sub-committee.

COMPLAINT FROM WATSON'S ANNEXE.

Reporting on a letter received from Nurse Slone and others, tenants and occupiers of the residential flats in Watson's Annexe, complaining about the alleged nuisance from certain Government stables on the Apollo Bunder, the Commissioner said:—"I have paid a surprise visit to the stables with the Executive Health Officer and found them clean, well constructed and in every way satisfactory. They have been established on their present site for about 30 years and though they do not add to the amenity of the locality, their position and condition in no way constitutes a nuisance. I understand that the Post Office authorities to whom the stables belong are endeavouring to arrange to substitute motor for horse transport, so it may be anticipated that in due course the use of the stables for their present purpose will cease. As to their complaint as to and the noise there I would suggest that the petitioners be advised to approach the Presidency Post Master direct. There is no ground for the Commissioner to take any action."

It was resolved to reply to the petitioners in terms of the Commissioner's report.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE MONSOON.

PLEASANTLY COOL WEATHER IN BOMBAY.

There was again a good deal of rain yesterday, and as the wind is now in the right direction we may expect more.

In the 24 hours ending at 8 a. m., yesterday less than an inch of rain fell, the total for the month to date now being 3.09.

With the rain has come a welcome fall in the temperature, the maximum yesterday being 85.1, which contrasts favourably and pleasantly with the ninety-two's and ninety-three's of the past week or two. Now, indeed, it is quite pleasantly cool in Bombay.

The following telegram was received yesterday by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla:—

There is again a tendency towards the formation of a disturbed area in the east Arabian Sea.

The B. I., steamer Jelunga, Captain Irwin, which arrived here yesterday from Rangoon, experienced fresh monsoon and rough sea during the voyage.

The Hon. Mr. C .F. Payne, Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, has left for Darjeeling being summoned by the Government of Bengal in conection with the draft Bill to amend the Calcutta Municipal Act. Mr. Payne was specially deputed to draft the Amending Bill and it is understood that after the final revision by him, it will be submitted to the Government of India for approval.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

IMPROVEMENT OFFICER'S COMPLAINT.

MR. ORR'S EVIDENCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, on Wednesday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, further hearing was resumed of the case in which Mr. D. J. Samson, Assistant Land Manager of the Bombay Improvement Trust charged Passu Mulji, a grain dealer of Mandvi, with defamation. Mr. Payne, solicitor, with Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, appeared for the complainant; while Messrs. P. Godinho and Bulubhai T. Desai, pleaders, were for the accused.

The Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, Chairman of the Improvement Trust, was cross-examined by Mr. Godinho. He said he received the complaints against Mr. Samson on the 3rd January, 1914. On the 6th January Mr. Pundia, solicitor, saw him and told him that he would produce accounts and books to show that bribes had been given to his Assistant Land Manager. He supposed the object was that a departmental inquiry might be held. He neither accepted nor refused his offer to bring books. Mr. Pundia did not bring books. He visited the premises in question but did not remember whether it was after he saw Mr. Pundia. On one occasion when he visited the premises he was accompanied by Mr. Samson. He had seen the accused in his shop, but he made no complaint. He went there to see if there were entries regarding the bribes. The accused said there were no entries in his books. He said bribes had been asked but he had made no entries. He did not know if the accused said he had paid or had not paid the bribe.

DEPARTMENTAL ENQUIRY.

He knew Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani. The latter said there were books in existence which showed that the Trust Officials had received bribes. Mr. Kayani saw him in the Municipal Office. On the receipt of the accused's complaint the witness made a departmental investigation without calling on the complainant to explain. The Land Manager's report on the investigation was in writing. The complainant had never been asked to submit a written explanation. The Secretay of the Trust told him that he had deleted certain portions from the report. The witness left it to his discretion. He did not know what had been cut out. The complainant did not apply to him for permission to prosecute the accused. The land manager had the fixing rents; he would act on his assistant's report.

Re-examined and further examined by Mr. Payne, the witness said his object was to get at the real books. No books were produced before him which contained any entry of a bribe. There were about four or five of these grain-dealers. He spoke to them, but nobody else complained of any bribe being given. He wanted to see if the accused would make any allegation against the complainant, who was with him, but no such allegation was made. He been to these places in August to inquire whether certain increases of rent were reasonable and a revision of them was required. There was the whole crowd of lessees there. They were grain-dealers. There was haggling as to what the rent should be and his final terms were accepted. Mr. Samson was there and the grain-dealers referred to him as a shrewd man and as the Trust Marwari—a man who knew all about their trade and was the cause of the Trust making them pay higher rents. They referred to Mr. Samson in a jovial way and in a good temper just as the witness and Mr. Samson were going away. They made no complaint to him with reference either to his asking for or taking bribes.

COMPLAINANT'S HONEST CONDUCT.

The complainant advised that they should not let lands at low rents for a long tenure, because as improvements were made the Trust would probably find an increased demand. The complainant had adopted a consistent attitude throughout and had not retracted in a single instance. The whole of his conduct was, in the witness's opinion, honest, and he had borne an absolutely good character. The result to the Trust of his conduct was an increase in its finances. He had been for years on land acquisition work, and had also been on a great number of improvement cases. He was employed on the Sydenham Road scheme which involved last year alone something like Rs. 36 lakhs. In that connection or of other valuation the witness had never heard of any suggestion of the complainant's taking any bribes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Godinho, the witness said on the 6th January he went to the accused's shop. He was going round all the shops with the idea of collecting information privately whether grain merchants were paying higher rents outside the Trust's scheme or whether in it, and whether rents had risen in recent years. He took advantage of this tour to get hold of books regarding allegations of bribery. He only got one. He was conducting the inquiry himself to check the land manager's report. He should say the accused was an ignorant man. There was not the slightest difficulty in his stating his complaint to him. The witness did all he could to draw him out.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

HEAVY RAIN IN ASSAM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 17.

Very heavy rain in Assam has seriously breached the Gauhati extension, E. B. S. R. In Sylhet district villages are flooded. Fifteen hillmen have been rescued from water.

MRS. BESANT'S APPEAL.

PRIVY COUNCIL'S JUDGMENT.

SUIT ENTIRELY MISCONCEIVED.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council gave judgment on May 25 in Mrs. Besant's appeal from a decree passed by the Madras High Court ordering Mrs. Besant to hand over the custody of the two sons of G. Narayaniah to their natural father, says "The Times."

Mr. Younger, K.C., Sir Erle Richards, K. C., and Mr. Roger W. Turnbull appeared for Mrs. Besant; Mr. Kenworthy Brown for the respondent; and the Lord Advocate, Mr. W. R. Sheldon, and Mr. W. Ingram for the interveners.

Lord Moulton, on behalf of Lord Parker of Waddington, delivered their Lordships' judgment as follows:—This is an appeal from an order made by the High Court of Madras in its appellate jurisdiction on October 29, 1913, confirming with a variation as to costs a decree of Mr. Justice Bakewell in a suit in which G. Narayaniah (the present respondent) was plaintiff, and Annie Besant (the present appellant) was defendant. The decree declared that J. Krishnamurti and J. Nityananda, the sons of the plaintiff, were wards of Court and that the plaintiff was guardian of their persons, and ordered the defendant to hand over the custody of the wards to the plaintiff as such guardian.

The facts which gave rise to the action were as follows:—The plaintiff is a Hindu residing at Madras. He is a Brahmin, but is not well off, having an income of some £160 a year only. For many years he was a member of a society called the Theosophical Society, of which the defendant was president and he was well acquainted with her. He had two sons, J. Krishnamurti and J. Nityananda, born respectively on May 11, 1895, and May 30th 1898. Early in 1910 the defendant offered to take charge of these sons and defray the expense of their maintenance and education in England and at the University of Oxford. The plaintiff thought it desirable to take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded of giving his sons a Western education, notwithstanding it would entail a loss of caste. He accordingly accepted the defendant's offer, and by a letter to the defendant, dated March 6, 1910, affected to appoint the defendant to be guardian of their persons and authorized her to act as such from that time forward. In their Lordship's opinion the principle on which the large effect of such a letter falls to be determined do not admit of dispute. There is no difference in this respect between English and Hindu law. As in this country, so among the Hindus, the father is the natural guardian of his children during their minorities, but this guardianship is in the nature of a sacred trust, and he cannot therefore during his life time substitute another person to be guardian in his place.

THE CUSTODY OF THE BOYS.

Shortly after the respondent accepted her offer the appellant took charge of the boys and they have since been in her custody and she has defrayed the expense of their maintenance and education. In February, 1912, they left India in her company, and after staying with her for some time in Sicily and Italy finally accompanied her to England, where she left them under the charge of Mrs. Jacob Bright, having made arrangements for their having a course of tuition such as would enable them to enter the University of Oxford. Though the respondent's confidence in the appellant appears to have been shaken sometime previously for reasons to which it is unnecessary to refer, he assented to, or at any rate acquiesced in, the departure of his sons in her company for Europe. Nevertheless, on July 11, 1912, he wrote to the appellant a letter cancelling his previous letter of March 6, 1910, demanding that his sons should be restored to his custody and threatening proceedings if such demand were not complied with. The appeallant, who had returned to India, refused to comply with such demand, and the respondent thereupon began a suit in the District Court of Chingleput, in the Madras Presidency.

In their Lordships' opinion that suit was entirely misconceived. It was not, and indeed could not be disputed that the plaintiff remained the guardian of his children notwithstanding that he had affected to substitute the defendant as guardian in his place. The real question was whether he was still entitled to exercise the functions of guardian and resume the custody of his sons and alter the scheme which had geen formulated for their education. Again, it was not and could not be disputed that the letter of March, 6, 1910, was in the nature of a revocable authority. The real question was whether in the events which had happened the plaintiff was at liberty to revoke it. Both questions fell to be determined having regard to the interests and welfare of the infants, bearing in mind, of course, their parentage and religion, and could only be decided by a Court exercising the jurisdiction of the Crown over infants, and in their presence. The District Court in which the suit was instituted had no jurisdiction over the infants except such jurisdiction as was conferred by the Guardians and Wards Act 1890. By section 9 of that Act the jurisdiction of the Court is confined to infants ordinarily resident in the district. It is in their Lordships' opinion impossible to hold that infants who had months previously left India with a view to being educated in England and going to the University of Oxford were ordinarily resident in the district of Chingleput.

Again, the relief asked for was a mandatory order directing the defendant to take possession of the persons of the infants in England, bring them to India, and hand them over to their father. Conidering the age of the infants any attempt on the part of the defendant to comply with this order would, if the infants had refused to return to India, have been contrary to the law of this country, and would have at once exposed the defendant to proceedings in this country on writ of habeas corpus. No Court ought to make an order which might lead to these consequences.

"DIFFICULTIES AND ANOMALIES OF PROCEDURE."

The difficulties and anomalies of the procedure adopted by the plaintiff are well illustrated by the history of the proceedings. After the transfer to the High Court, issues were settled in the ordinary manner. There was no issue whether it was or was not desirable in the interests of the infants that they should give up all idea of a Western university education, and return to India. It was urged that the High Court did in fact consider their interests. If it did so, it must have been upon evidence admitted as relevant on other issues, and it is by no means apparent that, had a proper issue on the point been directed further evidence would not have been available.

At the trial of the action some difficulty appears to have been felt by reason of the facts (1) that the suit was not such as to make the infants wards of Court, and (2) that the elder infant would within a very short time attain his majority according to Hindu law. The trial Judge sought to overcome those difficulties (1) by declaring the infants wards of Court and (2) by taking advantage of section 3 of the Indian Majority Act, 1875, as amended by section 52 of the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890, and declaring under section 7 of the latter Act that the plaintiff was their guardian so as to prolong their minorities until they attained respectively the age of 21 years. It was hardly contended that any such order was competent to the District Court in the suit in question. It is alleged, however, that when once the suit had been transferred to the High Court, the High Court had a general jurisdiction over infants which they could exercise at pleasure, and that the directions in question were properly given in virtue of such general jurisdiction. It is to be observed, however, that whatever may have been the jurisdiction of the High Court to declare the infants to be wards of Court, an order declaring a guardian could only be made if their interests required it, and, appears above, they were not before the Court, nor were their interests adequately considered.

Since the appeal has been presented the infants have obtained the leave of the Board to intervene there in and be heard by counsel. Counsel on their behalf have appeared before their Lordships' Board and stated that the infants do not desire to return to India or abandon their chance of obtaining a university education in this country. The order of the High Court directing the defendant to take them back to India cannot be lawfully carried out without their consent or without an order from the Court exercising the jurisdiction of the Crown over infants in this country. It is and always was open to the respondent to apply to his Majesty's High Court of Justice in England for that purpose. If he does so the interests of the infants will be considered, and care will be taken to ascertain their own wishes on all material points. Their Lordships do not consider it desirable to express any opinion of their own on questions with which only the High Court in England can deal satisfactorily. It is enough to say that the order made by the trial Judge in India as varied by the High Court in its appellate jurisdiction cannot stand, and their Lordships will humbly advise his Majesty that the same ought to be discharged, and the suit dismissed with costs both here and in the Courts below, but without prejudice to any application that the respondent may think fit to make to the High Court in England touching the guardianship, custody, and maintenance of his children.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Lee and Pembertons, Mr. Douglas Grant, Messrs. Calder, Woods, and Pethick.

FIRE AT MADRAS.

TWO SHOPS GUTTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 16.

At about 9 o'clock last night a big fire broke out at No. 7 Popham's Broadway, when two shops, one belonging to Messrs. Shivji and Company and the other to a merchant named Meer Mahomed, both dealing in lamps, glass—ware and crockery, were completely gutted.

The premises in which the shops in question were located belonged to Mr. Ramchandra Rao, and the damage to them is estimated at Rs. 50,000. The shop-keepers estimate their loss at Rs. 45,000, and Rs. 60,000. Neither the premises or any of the goods were protected by insurance.

At an enquiry held by the police it was elicited that the employees of Messrs. Shivji and Company were about to close their shop when they observed flames in the rear portion of it.

They raised an alarm, and attempts were made to extinguish the outbreak but to no purpose for the fire spread rapidly until all the property in both the shops was completely destroyed and the building was burnt down.

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SIR E. CARSON AND HOME RULE.

"NEVER LAW IN ULSTER."

SICK OF "CONVERSATIONS."

The visit of Sir E. Carson to South Wales on May 28, for the purpose of addressing a meeting of Mountain Ash arranged by the League of British Covenanters, gave rise to a remarkable display of public interest. Sir E. Carson, who was the guest of Colonel Morgan Lindsay, of Ystrad Mynach, met with a great reception on arriving in the hall with his host and other gentlemen, the vast assemblage rising, cheering and waving hats and handkerchiefs, says the "Manchester Guardian."

After some opening remarks by Lord Dynevor, who presided, a resolution was moved and seconded protesting against the use of the navy and the army against Ulster "loyalists."

Sir E. Carson, on rising to support it, met with another cordial greeting. He was, he said, an Ulster Covenanter who was going to keep his Covenant to the bitter end. (Cheers.) He spoke of the loyalty of the Ulster men, and complained now they were to be told to march on with their flag trailing in the dirt. ("Never, never.") But, he added, we will not go. (Cheers.) So resolved are we that we are ready to fight it out, even by the use of force, to the bitter end. (Loud cheers.) He gave a picture of what had been going on in the North of Ireland for the past two or three years in the way of drilling and preparing, and went on:—After two years of the jeers about wooden guns the Government suddenly found out that there might be something in all the drilling in Ulster, and they put a passage in the King's speech declaring it was the duty of all good citizens of all parties to try and come to some arrangement. I do not see much sign of all parties to try and come to some arrangement. I do not see much approach towards any arrangement. It is quite true that they offered to leave some Ulster people out for a time—to put a rope round our necks for six years, and then be hanged. (Cheers.) I would rather be hanged to-night. We were offered something which they knew beforehand that we should refuse, and I call that a hypocritical sham. (Cheers.)

"THE FIRST ACT OF A GRUESOME TRAGEDY."

The Home Rule Bill has passed its third reading by tricks and evasions, by methods which would disgrace any barbaric Government. Well, it may be put upon the Statute-book—I hope it won't—and become the law of the land. But it will never be the law in Ulster. (Loud cheers.) The Home Rule Bill, he went on, was supposed to be a message of peace to Ireland. But what was the present picture? Fourteen battleships about Belfast Lough, police drafted in from all parts of Ireland, soldiers confined to their barracks, and the Lord Mayor keeping the peace of Belfast, not through the troops, but through the Ulster Volunteers—(cheers); —whilst above all there were two hostile armies standing face to face. What a way of launching a new Government in Ireland! What a joy-day for Ireland's emancipation! If all this meant anything, and the Government want to put it on the Statute-book, it meant that the object was the conquest of Ulster. But if the Government imagined that the third reading was the last act in the drama, he would tell them that it was only the first act of a gruesome tragedy. If the Government held Ulster at all, they would hold it as a conquered province. And what would be the result? Dissatisfaction born of tyranny, hatred, and coercion.

THE POSITION OF THE KING.

What would Mr. Redmond and his Nationalist followers get out of it? They would commence their government in Ireland with a hostile people in Ulster, when the law would be defied, and they would not have a force equal to putting down those who defied the law. The morning after the third reading Mr. Redmond issued a manifesto which was probably written several days before the third reading took place. (Laughter.) On reading the manifesto it would be seen how the insolence of the dictator grew according to how he succeeded in impressing his will upon Mr. Asquith. Mr. Redmond said the bill would now automatically become law, and congratulated himself that he could even dictate to the King as to what the position of His Majesty is in regard to this matter. Allow me, proceeded Sir Edward, to tell Mr. Redmond that I think he is a little too previous. (Cheers.) I do not like ever talking of the King's position in relation to Constitutional questions, but I think Mr. Redmond has forgotten this—he has forgotten to consider that the King has to act on the advice of his Ministers, and not on the advice of Mr. Redmond. (Cheers.) That being so, this is the position that will arise. What advice will Mr. Asquith give the King? Well, I should not like to be in Mr. Asquith's position unless I had a free hand to act upon my own matured judgment. Is he going to tell the King: "Sir, you are to sign this bill with the certainty that some of your Majesty's most loyal subjects in the North of Ireland will have to be coerced by your Majesty's troops"? Is he going to say to the King: "We do not know whether the country wishes you to sign this or not, but we are prepared to tell you to sign it even if the country is against the bill"? Look at the position of the King. Sir Edward Grey said in the House of Commons the other day that they were always aware that they had no mandate to force the bill upon Ulster, and if they pass the bill and put it on the Statute-book they must have an immediate election. Now look at the position in which they propose to put the King. They propose, without a mandate from the people, to get it signed, and then send it to the people. Supposing the people—as I know they will—refuse to be a party to this gross act of betrayal, what will be the position of the King? He will have been made to sign the bill or to act not in accordance with but against the wishes of his own subjects.

TWO COURSES OPEN TO GOVERNMENT.

No loyal, responsible Prime Minister could take such a responsibility upon himself, unless he were a criminal. Therefore, I say there are only two courses open to the Government. One course is to strike Ulster out of their bill—although that does not withdraw in the slightest degree my hostility to the breaking up of the Union. Or, if they are not prepared to do that, then let them go to the country and face the people. (Cheers.) As far as I am concerned, he declared, I am sick of the words negotiations and conversations. Let the Government make up their minds once and for all—are they going to coerce Ulster or are they not? (Cheers.) That would be an honest course. Let them put aside all their shams, and we will look upon them as much more honest men than when they are going on with this vast pretence of doing something to satisfy the aspirations of the loyal people of the North of Ireland. (Cheers.) We are tired of being threatened. For thirty years this policy has been hanging over us like a nightmare. That is long enough. We are going to finish it now. (Cheers.) We have prepared ourselves. We shall not waver. We must finish it, because we must have peace. We can no longer tolerate the existing state of things, and we are not going to be pawns in the political game any longer. (Great cheers.)

The resolution was carried with acclamation, only about half a dozen dissenting.

A SWIMMING BATH FOR CALCUTTA.

GENEROUS GRANT OF CORPORATION LAND.

At the ordinary meeting of the Calcutta Corporation held on Wednesday afternoon, Raj Bahadur Debendra Chunder Ghose moved the confirmation of the following resolution of the Estates and General Purposes Special Committee:—That the strip of land on the northern portion of Mirzapore Square measuring 17½ cottahs be leased to the Calcutta Swimming and Sports Association for 25 years on a nominal rent of Re. 1 per year on condition that it be used for the purposes of a swimming bath to the satisfaction of the Corporation who should reserve the right of taking over the land and structure without payment of compensation for the purpose of conducting it is a swimming bath at any time on six months' notice.

The Hon. Mr. Bompas strongly opposed this proposal. He said they should preserve their open spaces as much as possible. One of the glories of Calcutta was the maidan. It was the property of Government. The temptation to Government to encroach on the maidan with buildings had been enormous but it was public opinion which had not allowed the erection of pucca buildings on it. It was only the other day that the Viceroy wished to erect the Victoria Memorial on it, but public opinion was absoultely against the proposal which had to be abandoned. As Commissioners it was their duty even to be unreasonable in their desire to protect these open spaces. He had not a word to say against the desirability of teaching the youth of the city to swim. Here, however, the Corporation were asked to provide sixteen cottahs of land. That was not the attitude that the Corporation should take up. It came home to him in his official capacity now because the Improvement Trust was being asked to provide Squares in the northern part of the town, and it had agreed to spend ten lakhs for that purpose. After providing the Squares the Improvement Trust would make them over to the Corporation who would lease them out for Gymnasiums, swimming baths, etc.! The few open spaces they had in Calcutta should be preserved.

After some discussion the motion was carried by 21 votes to 6.

THE ANGLO-THIBETAN CONFERENCE

Although it is pretty well known that from Pekin the news has filtered through Reuter in London to India announcing that the new Treaty has been initialed in Simla, yet the most stolid reticence enshrouds the proceedings here, says the "News of India" of Simla. From Kalimpong comes news that arrangements are being made on the Thibet border for the return of the Lon Chen Shatra to Lhassa, and other indications, all point to the conclusion that an agreement has been arrived at, and that the Treaty will be signed at an early date. The negotiations have lasted longer than was at first anticipated. Mr. I van Chen, the Chinese Plenipotentiary, arrived in Simla on October 6th, 1913, where Lon Chen Shatra has been awaiting his fellow Envoy for about a week, and the first meeting of the Plenipotentiaries took place on October 13th, but for some reason progress was slow and at the commencement of December a move was made to Delhi. At Delhi the conferences and references were continued all through the cold weather till, in the beginning of April, the delegates again returned to Simla and matters continued their peaceful course, until suddenly came news from Pekin, etc., which seemingly indicated that the conference was coming to a close. Although presumably some of the contents of the Convention may appear when the signing has actually taken place, the details in full cannot appear until they are first published in London.

The raid which was made on Wednesday at Nos. 90-8 and 90-9 Harrison Road, Calcutta, in connection with the Delhi Conspiracy case furnished a curious sequel with Modhusudan Bhattacharjee who was one of the members of the Police party engaged in the search of the premises had left his bicycle outside the premises in question. At the close of the search, the Sub-Inspector was not a little surprised to find his bicycles missing in spite of the fact that there was the usual Police guard outside the scene of the raid. The matter is under Police enquiry which up to now has not resulted in the recovery of the stolen bicycle.

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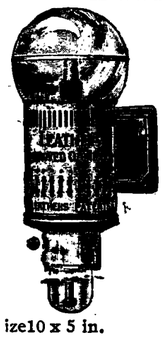

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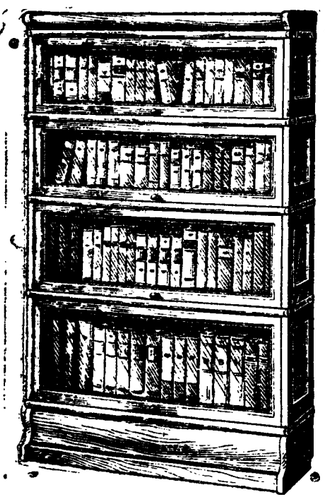

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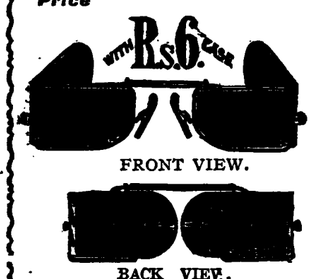

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WHEN UGLINESS IS BEAUTY?

REGULARITY AND DISSYMMETRY.

The other day when the sale of the pathetic Shipley collection of pictures was announced the late Mr. Pierpont Morgan's frankly expressed dislike of "ugly pictures" was publicly recalled with approval, writes Mr. M. H. Spielmann, F. S. A., in the "Daily News." It mattered not to the great American that the picture was an undoubtedly genuine Botticelli of noble execution; it was "an ugly thing," and he would have none of it. But another view of the matter is revealed in a question addressed to me in connection with the matter by a correspondent, who, apropos of the Royal Academy Exhibition, asks: "Could not something interesting be written on the craze for Old Masters—ugly Old Masters—when so many beautiful pictures by unknown artists are obtainable?"

But before we can discuss the taste for ancient art in relation to the taste for modern painting, we must come to some agreement as to what beauty is. It is the old question, the old answers to which never completely satisfy the inquirer. We know that Prettiness is often as far from Beauty as Ugliness is. We know that that which is perfectly beautiful is imperfectly satisfying—that one soon yearns for some defect, some element of dissymmetry, of irregularity, some imperfection indeed, to make the beauty permanently acceptable and lovable. We realise that even the vista-dealing regularity of town-planning will ruin the picturesqueness of a city. And if we know that beauty must not be sentimental, or it loses its charm (wherefore we love not Carlo Dolce, Greuze, and their like), we know per contra that ugliness that is not morbid or melodramatic is not the ugliness that repels; and not merely does not repel but sometimes attracts, even in nature.

ART IN UGLINESS.

We tire of beauty, but rarely of ugliness; that is the truth at the heart of the revolution that is being attempted in all the arts to-day—the true and honest source of so much that is hideous, infantile, megalomanical in the new movement. But, surely ugliness is a relative term, even in a picture or in a sculpture; and it exists in different forms. As in tragedy, it may be terrible, or as in drama, horrible. It may be loathsome, disgusting, grotesque, morbid in turns. It often is. It may be painful or it may be poignant. And yet, in spite of the horror and repulsiveness of the subject, it may be the vehicle of the highest art. But the public look primarily at the subject; the art-lover looks for the art—for the conception and its treatment, the arrangement, execution, colour, technique, and so forth. And if these are fine we may have a masterpiece, even though the Pierpont Morgans, rich and poor, look the other way.

Ugliness, as generally understood, abounds in the highest art. Take the portrait group of grandfather and child by Ghirlandaio in the Louvre. The swollen cancerous nose of the grandfather is revolting; but the tender upward gaze of the boy who lays his hand lovingly on the old man's arm, and the look of grateful affection that beams from the eyes of the stricken sufferer, are alike poignant in their beauty and of the most elevated sentiment. Artists, especially in the Middle Ages, when religion and virtue were of unmeasured ferocity and were enforced by cruelty and paid for in agony, were often in sheer love with ugliness. But they firmly established their sincerity and the truth of their passion for righteousness, as they understood it, and the beauty that resulted makes its unerring appeal to the lover of the art of expression. Their pictures speak to us like denunciatory and minatory sermons. The Infernos of Jerome Bosch and his like are meant to inspire horror; Rubens's pictures on the subject of the Fall of the Angels aim rather at terror.

THE TRIUMPH OF TORTURE.

Others seek to arose pity, such as Van der Weyden and his school, in his Crucifixions and Pietas: it is with them the triumph of the expression of extreme agony. There are the ordeals, and the martyrdoms of saints that spare us no detail, however repulsive, that the horrible could suggest. Who does not remember the Martyrdom of St. Erasmus by Dirk Bouts at Louvain, showing the saint's entrails being wound off on to a spit by the executioners, or the same artist's "Death or St. Hippolyte" (at Bruges) by bringing to pieces by four whipped horses?

Torture-subjects such as these were revelled in, indeed, by the early netherlandish school. In those days, we must believe, the sturdy spectator was impressed not so much by the brutality and inhumanity of the villainies practised in the name of Righteousness and Justice as by the pathos and morality of them.

THE CULT OF THE HORRIBLE.

But in all of these we are consoled by the marvel of the art, so that we almost forget to charge the artist with having prostituted his genius. Even in later days the horrible has not been laid aside, especially in France. Thackeray complained of it. It is almost seventy years since Decamps gave us the dreadful scene of "The Punishment of the Hooks" in the Wallace Collection: but it is not long since one of the cleverest and largest pictures in the Paris Salon represented a party of consumptives drinking tumblers of blood in a shambles, and showing some of the patients as sickened as ourselves.

Many of such pictures, you will say, ought not to have been, they are not to be excused even by the art that has given them immortality. They have not the moral purpose of Hogarth's "Stages of Cruelty," for example, nor the biological interest of Velazquez's noble realisations of fools and jesters, the poor deformities who were the sport of an unkind Destiny. The quality in all of them, be it noted, was intentional ugliness. But how about those pictures, in no wise offensive but frankly forbidding and sometimes hideous, of the repulsiveness of which the artists were unconscious? There are what James Orrock loved to call the "squint-eyed saints"; there are the absurdly ugly, yet not offensive, representations of the Infant Christ. These are the product of the Primitives—of Margaritone and Duccio in Italy; of many an early Fleming in Northern Europe. It is not wholly that our ideas of Beauty have changed; in Margaritone, at least, the ugliness of both Virgin and Child resulted from respectful attention to the contemporary argument of the Church. How can Divinities share in mere human beauty?

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HOSPITALITY.

A CONTRAST IN METHODS.

Our American friends are coming to London in dozens every day; from Paris, where, as many of them hold, clothes have still to be bought, and from other places on the Continent, as well as from "home," writes a correspondent in "The Times." Have you done your duty, as a citizen of this great world, by making a few of your friends amongst Americans? In that case, almost certainly, a week or two ago you received a friendly letter, announcing some arrival by such and such a boat; and later, in London, at such and such a hotel. You made a note of it; and, as an unfailing result of that process, forgot at once all about it. And now, suddenly, you receive this morning, from a very big hotel, a very little letter "notifying" their arrival—all of them except the husband and father—and announcing that they hope to see much of you in England.

A vision of the hotel comes into mind: you see a corridor flanked by colossal Saratoga trunks, with bells ringing, and ice-creams, on occasion, being ordered for consumption in the morning—a thing nearly as immoral as whisky before breakfast. But then you have another vision, too—you remember, with a rush of remorse, how *you* were treated by them when, a year or more ago; you landed in New York and found yourself alone, a stranger, in all the unaccustomed clatter that seemed to be borrowed from old Europe, yet turned out how unlike Europe after all! In the high flaming lights, the roar and ringing, you thought you would have to find your way to the hotel alone—English, amongst distant relatives who failed to know you. Not at all. Somebody met you at the boat. It was the father of that family now resident in the hotel in London. To him you had a letter; with him you had business connexions—in fact, a certain claim upon him. That was why he arrived "right there," and showed, in a moment, that he was determined to do his best for you all the time.

A WEALTH OF HOSPITALITY.

It was at first a little embarrassing, simply because it was "so awfully kind." Not only did he manage your luggage, but he seemed to take it almost as a slight upon him that you had not arranged to put up at his club, which, however, has a branch, or another affiliated club, at Boston and Chicago. When you went to those places you were told that you must at least use the club as if it were your own, and several members of it came up to you and claimed you as an old friend. That was later. For the moment your friend took you to your hotel, saw that you were comfortable, and announced that he would be at hand to show you about a little the next day. And next day, punctually, he was there. He showed you about, took you everywhere, showered invitations upon you. True, in showing you New York he got, out of sheer amiability, a little in the way of the things you wanted to see; he stood between them and you, so to speak, and forestalled your impressions as they were about to fasten upon you. He "arranged" them, interrupted them; he transformed their sincerity by his kindness; so that, at no time, wanting to say of anything (as you often did) "How hideous that is!" could you in decent politeness say it. You had to say "How fine!" instead; and you were rewarded by the pleased look of full patriotic assent on his face—"home sentiment," as he called it. Perhaps there was some nervousness in it too; he seemed extremely anxious that you should get only the most favourable impressions. His own activity in your behalf, his almost overwhelming hospitality, were certainly the most favourable impressions you had.

Dinners at Sherry's, dinners at home, Delmonico's, the Plaza—you lived in a whirl of it all. It was impossible to get out of it. It was also impossible to forget it. You wanted to write about America when you got home. You wanted to say what you really thought. Impossible! Just as you were beginning to think something rather rude about American institutions, American politics, American buildings even, the contradicting thought of American hospitality came at once to turn your criticism into gratitude—platitude also. You could no longer say what you thought. You had to say what they wanted you to think instead. Did they know this when they took you to Sherry's? Anyhow, it made what you wrote about America very, very dull.

THE RETURN VISIT IN LONDON.

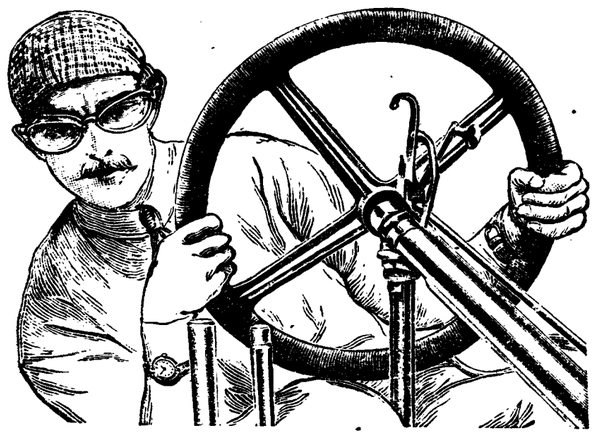
Well, now, here they are, in London. A sort of chill comes over you as you frame the syllables:—"What on earth are we going to do about it—about them?"

Something evidently must be done. You cannot leave them there alone with the corridors, the waiters, the Saratoga trunks, the peches Melba and the ice-creams before lunch. You must go immediately and display immense pleasure in seeing them. That will not be all feigned, either; in truth you *are* pleased to see them. Only, what made you feel that chill was a conviction, growing within you, that you will never be able to entertain them in London as they entertained you in New York. Why?

Nothing but other countries, other manners will explain. It was in New York a mystery to you how he, their father, could spare all the time from business that he did seem to be able to spare for the purpose of giving a stranger a favourable impression of his city and country. That purpose seemed for a week to be more important than any business. Presumably he let business slide for you. You, however, certainly cannot let yours slide for him—for his family. Things must still be done at the office all day. You cannot eat peches Melba in the morning. You hate theatres—it is too hot. You do not in the least know what they like.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY AND ST. PAUL'S.

Beautiful thought—it suddenly comes upon you: Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's! That is just the difference: at least 'twill serve in the casuistry of guest-reception. They had to be always with you in order to intercept your consciousness of the Flatiron and other such inaesthetic "sights" in New York. But you, here?—obviously it would be rude—it would be wrong—to get between their view of Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's. That will do for their first day.



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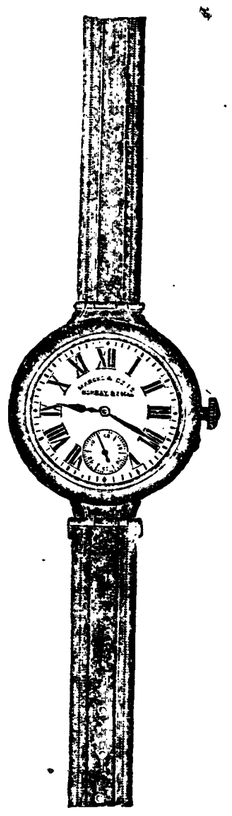

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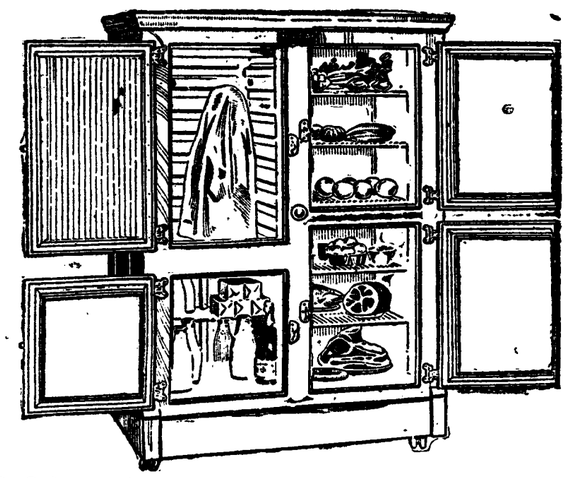

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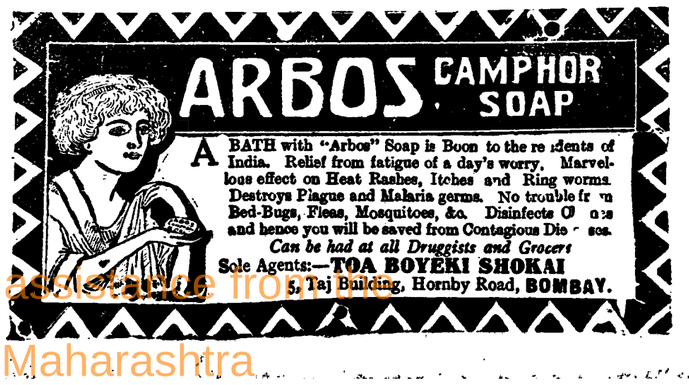
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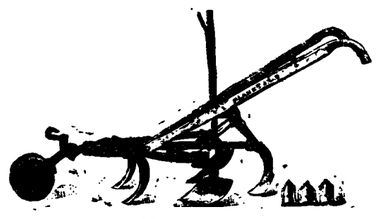

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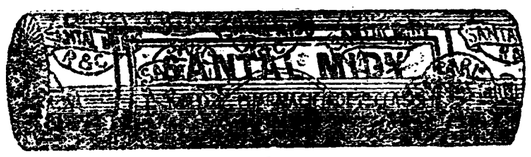

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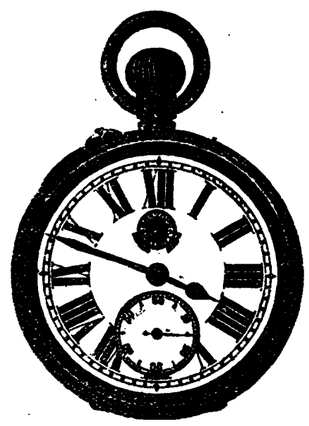

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